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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The reader of the Message will be sure to run his eye hastily over its first half—the formal account of the condition of our foreign relations, &c.—to come upon that theme which now occupies the thoughts and taxes the ingenuity of every man in the land—the relation of the Slavery Question to the War. If he is loyal, preferring the preservation of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution to all else, he will be gratified by the position that the President has assumed. It is, in our own language and in brief, this:

I have obeyed and executed such laws as Congress has made.

If Congress should deem it wise to pass a new and more comprehensive act for confiscating the property (slaves) of rebels, I will assent to it.

The Union must be preserved at all hazards; and to preserve it, if Slavery must go, let it go.

We must not be in haste to say that extraordinary measures must be adopted; but when the necessity for such is apparent, let us have them.

Such is our reading of the few and pregnant sentences in which the bearing of the Slavery question upon our national affairs is discussed. These assertions and the cognate recommendation that the confiscated blacks be colonized in some place of genial climate, at the expense of the Government, are the sum total of what our Chief Magistrate has to say. We are not disappointed. If the President, always loyal, always honest, far-sighted and sincere, has gone beyond the bounds which, mentally, we had marked out as those within which his recommendations would be confined in that atmosphere at Washington where the influence of the old *regime* is not dead, where the worship of man-selling was, until the incoming of the Republican Administration, a part of every platform and every creed, where slavery has reigned without question of its supremacy in the affairs of the Church and State, there was a chance, made more dangerous by the position of the officers of the regular army, the doubtful position of a part of the Cabinet, and a want of complete comprehension of the spirit of the people, that the real sentiments of the President would be suppressed; and that the hopes of the fighting masses which point to the final employment of all the rightful agencies that may be invoked to put down rebellion, and to the removal of the cause of the strife, would be disappointed. The danger has been surmounted. The cautious language which Mr. Lincoln employs, does not hide from us, who know the deep moral convictions of the man, the purpose that he has in view, nor the holy hate, which he must feel, of that giant iniquity that has at last brought war and desolation into this land. He has come, if not fully up to our advanced position, at least within easy hail of those who have been looking anxiously back to see what progress he would make. Congress will take him at his word. The members of that body, if we may judge by what has transpired already, will interpret his meaning in a way with which we even shall be content. Looking out from the porch of the Capitol, over the heads of one hundred and fifty thousand men who defend the approaches to the city, against an enemy that is animated and impelled by Slavery; legislating within hearing of rebel drums which call the insurgent masses to a campaign for the destruction of the Constitution, that Slavery may rule; daily witnesses of the atrocities to which Slavery resorts, and of the almost superhuman efforts that the people have been compelled to put forth to guard against its attacks; cognizant in their daily walks of the brutalizing effects of Slavery upon those who are brought within its reach, it would be an assault upon their patriotism and sincerity and Christianity to say that, confining themselves within the limits that the Constitution prescribes, they will not deal this monster a blow, *for the Union's sake*, that will send it a long way toward its death. In some way or another, conquering prejudice and harmonizing differences, they will. We know not what form their legislation will take; but of this we are assured, and the Message is a warrant for what we say, that in the deliberate action of the Representatives of the People, the President will gladly acquiesce.

And so we make progress. One after another the difficulties in the way of a glorious and enduring triumph go down before the expressed will and firm determination of the people. Thus our reverses and defeats, galling and mournful though they have been, are turned to the glory of the nation. Thus the sentiment of Human Liberty, which, thank God! slavery has not been able to crush out, gathers new strength and vitality. We foresee the end, perhaps a long way off, to be reached only through toil and blood, and after a struggle that shall forever be a conspicuous landmark in the history of the world—a Republic without a traitor or a slave.

THE MISSOURI HEGIRA.

Just now our State is receiving a large accession to our population from our unhappy sister State of Missouri. They are pouring in upon us by hundreds every week, the refugees driven from their homes and leaving their all, in their haste to escape from the frightful evils of rapine and murder, initiated by the infamies of Claib. Jackson, and now deliberately proposed in the recent proclamation of Gen. Price. The Missouri rebel leaders, and those conspiring with them to fasten the State in the fetters of the rebellion, have lost all humanity, and have the semblance of soldiers have come down to the role of blood thirsty robbers and malignant ruffians.

The alarm among the people of Missouri is immense, and thousands are fleeing beyond the borders to seek homes in the free States. Mark this, that few if any who are not active co-workers with the rebellion go southward. They would not do this were the difficulties of so doing even less than they are; even rebel leaders further South have placed their wives and families in the shelter of Northern communities. Indeed it is recognized that the only refuge is far without the shadows of that great prison house now shaking with a moral earthquake.

What is the duty of our own State and people to these refugees? The answer springs to every lip. They must be fed, helped, and that generously. In Illinois so located as to receive these unhappy visitors most numerously, systematic aid should be poured in from other points. Let Chicago give a directness to the response to this humane call, made imperative and pressing by the vicissitudes of war. We make the proposition that a meeting of our citizens, our large-hearted men of Chicago be sent to make a direct inquiry as to the number and needs of these refugees from Missouri. All who remember this gentleman's thorough work in behalf of the sufferers by the Great Tornado, and the fitness he has demonstrated for the work of this class, will agree that he is the man for the work. Let Chicago send him to learn the necessities of the refugee families from Missouri.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The interesting letter from Washington, found on the second page, is from Mr. HORACE WHITE, who has been editorially connected with this paper for several years. Mr. WHITE will remain at the Capital during the present session of Congress, and correspond for the TRIBUNE. His letters will prove entertaining and instructive. He is no trimmer or compromiser, but one who believes that to go straight forward in the path of duty is always politic; that the right is ever expedient. And in that spirit he will write.

A MILITARY COURT.

Judge Freese, at Alexandria, in his capacity of Provost Marshal, struck the right vein in the adjudications in his Military Court touching lawful claims of loyal creditors of rebels. All that was lacking was an official sanction of similar functions, which may thus establish Military Courts throughout all portions of Secessia, wherever the Federal arms extend, and wherever the rebels themselves have crushed out the ordinary courts. This temporary substitute forms one of the excellent recommendations of the Message.

THE SUPREME COURT.

That some modification has long been necessary in the system of the Supreme Court, has long been felt by prominent jurists and by intelligent men of all political creeds, and the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, which will inaugurate such desired improvement, constitutes one of the most important features of his Message. Of the three several modifications suggested, the last we think will be most likely to commend itself to adoption, dispensing altogether with the Circuit Courts, and leaving the judicial function wholly to the District Court and to the Supreme Court at the Capitol.

WELL DONE, NEW YORK.

The reform of this better age of ours is beginning at the great centres. New York yesterday made a political funeral necessary for Fernando Wood. She has now a Mayor who combines, with all the private virtues of a citizen, the skill and business sagacity that will do her sterling service in the municipal office. George Opdyke is Mayor of New York. She never had a better nor truer man in the Mayoralty.

AN ENCOURAGING TOKEN.

It is a glorious proof of the increasing humanity of the age, that a President of the United States has recommended the recognition of two young nationalities composed of free men of color. The light is dawning upon the colored race, in a movement like this, which recommends the establishment of formal relations between this Government and Hayti and Liberia.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors are now convened in what, we beg these gentlemen will remember, must prove the most important session ever held by any similar representatives of Cook county. Never before has the treasury been assailed by so many pressing and actual claims, and inevitably it will prove to tax payers an expensive era, that to be covered by the action of their present session. A false or indiscreet selection of men, a yielding to log rolling and chicane in awarding the few places to be filled, will, if a mistake be made, cost the county many thousands of dollars. We write not to further the interests of any one, for we have no favorites in the matter, but we ask the Board of Supervisors to make careful and honest selections of men that are to fill the positions of County Agent and Warden of the Poor House for the coming year, for these positions will, from the existence of the war and present business depression, involve grave and responsible duties.

ON THE INSIDE.—On the second and third pages will be found the President's Message; an interesting editorial review of the proposed Canal Enlargement; an important and pressing appeal in behalf of unhappy refugees from the reign of terror in Missouri; an array of facts against Gen. George H. Thomas, in command at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky; and a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter, much of which has timely reference to the Great Rebellion.

From Cheat Mountain, Va.

Mr. C. K. Scudder, of Lafayette, Ind., who has returned from a visit to Cheat Mountain, says the road between Webster and Huttonville, sixty-two miles, is lined with the wreck of Government wagons and dead horses. Six miles a day is the average travel for a four-horse wagon, although a six-horse team with a load of straw hats might be equal to seven or eight miles. Sutlers are compelled to pay twenty dollars per day for six-horse teams. The snow is fifteen inches deep on Cheat Mountain.

Only Two States Left.

The National flag now floats over the soil of every seceded State except Alabama and Arkansas. In Virginia it floats over one-third of the State; in North Carolina, at Hatteras Inlet; in South Carolina, at Port Royal and a half-dozen neighboring Islands; in Georgia, on Tybee Island; in Florida, at Key West, Santa Rosa Island and other points; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Louisiana, at Chandeleur Island; in Texas, at El Paso; and in Tennessee, at Bristol, Elizabethtown, and other points in the eastern part of the State.

A Doubtful Unionist.

Colonel Segur, the claimant for a seat in Congress from the Fortress Monroe district of Virginia, is understood to be a conditional Unionist, holding the position that if the Government attacks slavery, he will not support war measures.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Col. Richardson, of the Quincy (Ill.) District, presented the credentials of this quasi-secessionist, and asked to have him sworn in. Objections were promptly made. Wm. Kellogg, of the Peoria District, made a speech, insisting on giving him a seat, which is not surprising, as Segur is one of his own stripe of Unionists.

☞ The French have been relieved from their fears of famine, by a supply of two-thirds of the deficiency. The week previous to the sailing of the last steamer, twenty-eight vessels arrived in Havre, from New York, with 400,000 sacks of wheat, 60,000 barrels of flour, 2,700 sacks of corn, and 300 of rye, and considerable supplies are still expected.

☞ The Washington *Republican* notes it as a sign of progress, that a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, says that Joe Holt, of Kentucky, is getting sick of the business of protecting the *property* of pro-slavery traitors and rebels, and says that the war must take its course, even if it be across the "peculiar institution."

☞ Gen. Fremont attended service at Henry Ward Beecher's Church, on Sunday last, and the congregation rose *en masse* as the General and Mrs. Fremont entered. Mr. Beecher's discourse was on "Greatness." After the service the people made a rush for the General's pew, and detained him half an hour with hand-shaking; and when he was seated in his carriage, at the church door, they crowded the street and gave him three cheers.

☞ The election of George Opdyke as Mayor of New York, is a hopeful indication of reform in the badly managed municipal affairs of that city. We hope he has a good Board of Aldermen. He had a good ticket in the field with him, as will be appreciated when it is known that Samuel B. Ruggles, well known for his interest in the Erie Canal, was one of the candidates.

☞ Senator Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, has not taken his seat in Congress, this winter, but remains with the gallant East Tennessee troops in Kentucky, to cheer them by his personal presence, to see that all their wants are supplied, and to accompany them when they advance to drive the rebel invaders from their homes. Also, John S. Phelps, of Springfield, Mo., will not take his seat in Congress, at present, if at all this winter, having duties that are quite as important as commander of a regiment of his loyal neighbors.

☞ *Scene*—The headquarters of Gen. Paine at Paducah. Enter elderly Kentuckian in quest of his fugitive chattel.

Gen. Paine—Well, sir, are you and your family loyal?

Kentuck.—I have one son in the rebel army. There are two at home.

Gen. P.—Well, are you and your boys at home aiding the Government?

Kentuck.—No, sir; we remain strictly neutral.

Gen. P.—Then you must excuse me if I remain *strictly neutral* between you and your nigger. I cannot allow you within my lines.

Exit Kentuck, in disgust, deeming this a Paine-ful application of strict neutrality.

☞ Geo. Opdyke, the telegraph informs us, is elected Mayor of New York; a great triumph, indeed, and still greater if the following be true—a single selection from a large pile of abuse in the New York *Herald*:

OPDYKE AND EMANCIPATION.

All who desire that the Union army shall inscribe upon their banners the war cry of emancipation had better vote for Opdyke for Mayor; but such of our citizens as are anxious for a restoration of the Union will give Opdyke a wide margin on election day, and vote for some other man for Mayor.

☞ The oyster trade of New York annually, for several years preceding the war, ranged from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. The war has reduced it nearly one-half, from interference with the sources of supply, and the fact that many of the oystermen have gone to the wars, and more particularly because so large a share of the most liberal consumers of stewed and raw are now living on hard bread.

☞ The Emperor Nap. has delighted his people, and surprised the world, by his recent surrender of the imperial prerogative of extra and supplementary credits. As indicative of the importance of the measure it is stated that in 1859 this supplementary expenditure amounted to 80,000,000f; in 1860, to 115,000,000f, and during the present year, already, to 1,000,000,000f.

☞ The Missouri *Democrat* says that on Wednesday last, J. G. Buell, a lawyer, and Edward Murphy, surveyor of St. Francois county, Missouri, had a rencountre in Farmington, in which shots were exchanged without injury, when Mr. Murphy drew a bowie knife, and stabbed Mr. Buell, fatally, it is supposed. The cause of the difficulty was not stated. Both gentleman are highly respected.

☞ Think of it, the amount of free talk that Washington is to hear, in the course of the forthcoming lecture series, which announces the names of Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Chapin, Bayard Taylor, and other able and eloquent men, who have never been heard in that city.

☞ From its former condition of misery at cotton prospects, the London *Times* has passed to a stage of comparative content at what it avows to be after all a blessing in disguise, the short supply of the raw staple having answered the valuable end of working off a large overplus of cotton goods.

☞ The following State appointments have been made in Indiana:

Dr. A. C. Crothers, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville Railroad, has been appointed Director of the Southern Penitentiary, vice John W. Ray, appointed Col. of the 49th regiment.

Dr. Helm, of Rushville, is appointed Sinking Fund Commissioner, vice J. Jenkinson, resigned.

☞ There is one infallible test. Every Federal commander who sympathizes with slavery, will put that sympathy foremost in his army orders. His pro-slavery proclivities will tinge all his military acts.

☞ On Sunday evening fifty five rebel prisoners of war arrived in St. Louis from Linn county. This increase swells the number now in the St. Louis military prison to one hundred and fifteen.

☞ Some of the prominent Missouri Unionists greatly deprecate the extensive publicity given in loyal papers to Price's late proclamation, saying it was just what he wanted.

☞ The lake fleet of revenue cutters, ordered for coast service, were to reach Montreal on Wednesday, (to-day,) and make all exertions to get through before the close of navigation.

☞ On Saturday the house of D. Boses, near Galena, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. Loss $2,000, partially insured.

☞ The residence of Mr. Bayley, near La Crosse was struck by lightning a few days since and a family of six more or less injured, some of them having their clothes entirely burned off.

☞ A young Clevelander named McKenna, a volunteer, was accidently killed by the discharge of the gun of a comrade at Fayette Court House, Va., a few days since.

☞ The steamer Traveller, which recently left this city to go to the lower lakes, is ashore near the Straits.

☞ Near Beaver Creek, in this State, Deputy Sheriff Ford was fired on and instantly killed by a man named Scearce he was attempting to arrest, a few days since.

☞ The lump of bad fat, Humphrey Marshall, is now in the field as a Brigadier in the rebel service. He stands alone since Falstaff's day in his peculiar style.

☞ A black boy named Dabney has just been found in Jackson county, Missouri, who, seven years ago, was kidnapped from Quincy, in this State, where his parents now reside.

☞ The Canadians are fortifying near Toronto; two batteries to be erected, each mounting six heavy guns.

☞ Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has given a Lieutenant Colonelcy to H. Thompkins, of the 25th Illinois regiment.

☞ Commodore Wilkes has gone to his country seat on Staten Island, to spend a little season in family repose.

☞ A new regiment is to be added to Col. Hovey's Normal Brigade.

☞ On Monday, Gen. Halleck reviewed 18,000 troops at Benton Barracks, St. Louis.

☞ Twenty-two hundred men are employed at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Whereabouts of Zollicoffer.

[Louisville Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 1st.]

The rebel chieftain, Zollicoffer, has had almost as much uncertainty of location in the eyes of newspaper readers, during the last two months, as the notorious Jeff. Thompson. Since his retreat to the fastnesses of the Cumberland Gap, particularly, rumor has had him in succession at half a dozen different points. As early as ten days ago it was believed at headquarters in this city that he had joined his command to the main body of the rebel army under Gen. Johnston, and that it formed the right wing of the same. I combatted this belief at the time in my army correspondence, and positive information arrived here yesterday removes, at last, all doubts as to his recent movements and present whereabouts. In accordance with orders received previous to the uprising of the East Tennessee Unionists, he fell back from the Gap, after leaving a small force, comprising about one-third of his brigade, to dispute the rumored advance of the Federals, and arrived at Knoxville about twelve days ago. His troops were in a deplorable condition—clad in rags, half-starved, and almost without transportation. But nevertheless he made but a short rest at Knoxville, and the bridge-burning on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad having made transportation by rail between Knoxville and Nashville slow and tedious, he marched overland through Roane, Morgan, Fentress and Overton counties, Tenn., via Kingston and Montgomery, about a week ago, and has since pushed onward through Albany and Monticello, Wayne county, and according to the latest accounts, had even crossed the Cumberland, and was making for Jamestown, Russell county.

A Movement in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 3.]

We have news this morning, by way of Indianapolis, that an engagement is expected on the right wing of our army in Kentucky, between Breckinridge and Crittenden. The opposing forces, however, would seem to be yet at a very peaceable distance from each other. Breckinridge is at Hopkinsville, farther south than Bowling Green, and but twenty miles from the Tennessee line. Crittenden is at Calhoun, on the lower Green river, fifty miles from Hopkinsville in an air line.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SECOND DAY IN CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Another Tennessee Member.

HENRY C. BURNETT EXPELLED.

Big Scare at Charleston.

TALK OF BURNING THE CITY.

New York Municipal Election.

GEORGE OPDYKE MAYOR

Preparations at Cairo.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

Advices from Fortress Monroe bring a denial of the Government dispatches received from Richmond on Monday, that the rebel Capital had been removed from Richmond to Nashville. Spies say that intense excitement was caused at Richmond by the decision, and this may have caused the change in purpose.

There are from 15,000 to 20,000 troops at Richmond.

Eight thousand five hundred men from Fitz John Porter's, Smith's, and McCall's Divisions to-day attempted to cut off the body of about 2,000 rebel cavalry who have recently, from time to time, appeared in the vicinity of Hunter's Hill, but the rebels had fled. Only a small picket force of about twenty was discovered.

The bill to be introduced by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, provides for absolute forfeiture of all property of rebels who are beyond the reach of Federal process. All property in insurrectionary districts to be seized and appropriated by the military powers, and that found in the districts where it can be reached by legal process to be confiscated through the courts. All the proceeds of property confiscated, after payment of expense, and just claims of loyal creditors, to be applied to the reimbursement of loyal citizens despoiled of their property by the rebels, and the balance to paying the expenses of suppressing insurrection.

The rebel owners of slaves are to forfeit all their rights to them, *the negroes to become free*, and it is made the duty of the President to provide for their colonization so far as they may be willing to go in some tropical country, where they can have the protection of the Government, and be secured in their rights as freemen.

The Senate will order a committee of inquiry whether disloyal persons occupy seats in that body. Bright is in danger. In Senator Wilkinson's bill, to be introduced to-morrow, *Section one* grants all rights and privileges heretofore granted to officers, musicians and privates of the regular army to volunteers of the same, who are to form, and to be hereafter considered part of the regular army.

Second second provides that all volunteer regiments be considered as regiments of infantry and numbered in the same series as the regular regiment of infantry, and the oldest volunteer regiments to be numbered 20th, and the next oldest 21st, and so on.

Sections third and fourth apply same principles to cavalry and artillery.

Section fifth provides that promotions hereafter be made as heretofore, except that no regard be had to the fact that the vacancy to be filled occurs in an old regular, or a new volunteer regiment or that an officer to be promoted belongs to an old or new regiment.

Section sixth provides that all commissions issued by the Governors to volunteer officers be considered the same as if issued by the President, and officers to take rank according to date of their commission.

Section seventh provides that the President fill all vacancies henceforth occasioned in volunteer regiments.

W. G. George, of Indiana, is appointed Adjutant General to General Milroy. The reports that Col. Kerrigan was sentenced to be shot, are utterly groundless. He has not yet been tried by a court martial.

Two deserters, Wm. McDeal and Jno. Worsdal, came within McCall's lines yesterday, from Centreville, the first is an English boy, of 20 years, the second a Scotch lad of 19 years, both belonged to the 6th Lousiana regiment, Col. Seymour's. They say that 60,000 men are encamped at Centreville, under Gens. Beauregard and Kirby Smith, the camps being 6 or 7 miles long, and 3 or 4 wide.

The prisoners taken by Gen. Blenker are Wm. H. Dennis, and Alex. Smith, of Rectortown. Both were born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and belonged to Company H, 6th regiment, and Wise Dragoons. The troop they belonged to was led by Lieut. Moorehead, and consisted of about thirty horse.

They left their camp, two miles this side of Centreville, for foraging purposes. Another part of the troop was engaged further distant. A later report adds that a picket guard of 12 men of a New York German regiment were captured by rebel cavalry, the cavalry getting around them through woods.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 3, 1861.

Seven car loads of war munitions, of improved patterns, arrived here to-day from Pittsburgh.

A number of the Camp Jackson prisoners will arrive here to-night, on the steamer Iatan, from St. Louis. They are to be passed through our lines.

Commodore Foote and the balance of officers of the gunboat flotilla are also expected here to-night.

Part of the 4th Regiment Illinois cavalry, fully armed and equipped, arrived to-day. The balance will reach here to-morrow.

We have learned to-day that the fortifications now building at New Madrid will consist of a breastwork of 200 feet front, a range of bastion works, and a star fort, with some smaller defences.

Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of State, was here to-day. He will visit Paducah to-morrow.

The order transferring the 48th Illinois regiment, Col. Haynie, to Shawneetown, has been countermanded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 3, 1861.

A gentleman from Rolla states that the order against fugitive slaves entering camp is not observed there, the colored contrabands being treated as strange white persons are, neither allowed more liberty or restricted to less. The blacks, dismissed by Halleck's order, are just outside the lines, and that is all. They could easily get in again if pursued by rebel owners.

Gen. Pope is in command at Syracuse, and Sherman at Sedalia. The latter retains the gruff manner noticed in Kentucky.

There was trouble in Col. Olmstead's German Home Guard Regiment, to-day, caused by an attempt to transfer them to the State service. There was talk of mutiny and several companies were ordered to load, to repress it. But the difficulty was adjusted by a suspension of the transfer till further investigation.

The river is full of ice to-day. All the camps in Missouri have been visited by snow storms since Sunday.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, December 3, 1861.

The President's Message has been very generally read here, and is warmly approved by Union men. It is pronounced, unanimously an able and patriotic document admirably adapted to the times.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

Great Excitement—Shall the City be Blown Up, Burned, or Surrendered?

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mr. Butterfield, mate of the brig Grenada, who has been a prisoner at Charleston, has arrived here. He reports that the forts on Other and Phœnix Islands were evacuated and blown up on November 12th. Great excitement prevailed at Charleston, and a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or surrendering the city. The Mayor was in favor of surrendering, and so were the people generally, but the Governor decided it must be burned.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

Glorious Result—Opdyke Elected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The municipal election in this city, for a Mayor for two years, occurred to-day, and was a three-cornered fight with a close vote, with the following result indicated by the returns footed up at half-past 8 o'clock this evening:

George Opdyke (Republican)	25,259
C. Godfrey Gunther, (Tammany)	24,588
Fernando Wood, (Mozart)	24,085

Opdyke is elected.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

SENATE.

The President's Message having been read, the Message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a bill tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Dupont, and those under his command, for their recent victory at Port Royal. Laid aside formation of the Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., it was resolved that the Vice President appoint two members to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Senator Douglas and the expulsion of James M. Mason.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President's Message was read.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., presented the credentials of Mr. Clemens, a Representative elect from the Fourth District of Tennessee. He briefly related the circumstances under which the election was held, saying that three members were elected in East Tennessee, men who declare for the National Constitution and for the flag under which they had hoped to die.

On motion, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the President's Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and his motion for printing 50,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., offered the following:

WHEREAS, Henry C. Burnett, a member of this House from Kentucky, is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That the said Henry C. Burnett be and he is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary which has accrued since the close of the extra session.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., said he had intended to prepare and submit a proposition something like an obituary notice of his colleague. [Laughter.] The latter was not, as the resolution asserted, in armed rebellion, but heads a provisional government in Kentucky—a revolutionary convention. Not satisfied with the treatment of this Government to maintain the Union, nor satisfied with the course of his own State, he (Burnett) has assumed the important duty of organizing another government for the tender protection of the lives, property, and liberty of the people of Kentucky, and in this undertaking employed Simon Buckner, who is not only somewhat assimulated in name but in the deeds of Simon Guelterez, who once headed the Indians in Ky. Three times has the gallant State of Kentucky declared by overwhelming majorities, she would not leave the United States to run after strange gods or for the so called "Southern Republic." Notwithstanding her repeated declarations for the Union, and in violation of the well known sentiments of the people of Ky., they had been told the object of the Convention and of the so-called Southern Confederacy was to relieve them from a despotism and to protect their rights. And we were deceived; we were told by the Executive of this so-called Southern Confederacy it was intended to respect the condition of Kentucky, which it was pretended would not be done by the Government of the United States. The Union men of Kentucky never did deny the right of the Federal Government to occupy its soil for the exercise of the purposes implied by the Constitution. Kentucky did acknowledge her obligations, and expressed her intention to fulfill them. The proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky deceived the people, but the Legislature denounced it. Two messages of peace were sent to the Executive of the United States, and one to the President of the Southern Government, to know what was intended to be done with Kentucky. The former said it was intended to maintain the law and the Constitution, and that this was believed to be the will of the people of Kentucky. The latter declared that he intended to respect the neutrality of Kentucky as understood by the secession party of the State, but the Southern President did not tell them he had matured a plan to assail them at the different points, nor did he tell them there was on the statute book of the Southern government a law providing money and means, not to sustain Kentucky against oppression but to carry her into the Southern Confederacy against a majority of two-thirds of the entire State. The present provisional Governor of Kentucky was sent to see the government at Richmond. Meanwhile, Burnett is at the head of the new order of affairs, in the discharge of his duty, and an armed force has been gathered, composed of young, desperate, reckless men, commanded by Buckner. In conclusion, Mr. Wickliffe said: "With the blessing of God, I predict that by the 25th of December no rebel foot will be found on the soil of Kentucky." [Applause.]

The resolution for the expulsion of Burnett was adopted. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—This morning the pickets of Gen. Blenker's brigade were attacked, at Annandale, by a party of secession cavalry, who came across our men very unexpectedly. Sharp firing took place, and the result was, one rebel was killed and two wounded and taken prisoners.

A most important order will soon be issued from Headquarters, informing the Governors of the several free States that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies, must be raised or received by them, except upon the requisition of the War Department. The regiments, &c., now forming, will be completed, unless it shall be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to incomplete organizations actually in the field.

General Superintendents of the volunteer and recruiting service will be appointed for all States, and recruiting in each will be directed upon the system pursued in the regular army. These Superintendents will be officers of the regular army—retired officers, if possible, or officers of artillery not serving in the field. Depots for the collection and instruction of recruits, under the command of the Superintendent, will be established at the following places, and such other as shall be considered advantageous in each of the States. Those in the West are: Minnesota, Fort Snelling; Iowa, Davenport; Wisconsin, Madison; Missouri, Jefferson City or Benton Barracks; Michigan, Detroit; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus, Kentucky, Louisville. The enlistment papers of the volunteers will be the same as for regulars. Clothing will be issued to them at the State depot. Commanders of regiments in the field, wanting troops, will make requisitions directly on the Superintendents for their respective States. No more cavalry will be accepted by the Government, and it is the purpose of the Commanding General to muster out of the service all cavalry recruits in incomplete regiments, unless they will consent to come in as infantry.

The number of the cavalry already amounts to between sixty and seventy thousand—much more than the Government can use.

Information has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of $10,000,000 by our Government, to be furnished in five annual sums of $2,000,000 each, in return for the mercantile advantages and transit of U. S. troops through Mexican territory.

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent presentation to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted on.

There has been no advance of rebel pickets upon our lines, as has been stated. On the contrary, our pickets have advanced into the enemy's country.

McCall is moving towards Leesburg, and Gen. Smith and Gen. Porter are extending their lines forward, while McDowell and Franklin are watching the enemy's centre, which is growing weaker and weaker every day.

I am enabled to state in the most positive manner, that the struggle is over, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his Cabinet with entire unanimity.

No flag has been flying from the rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac for some time, until a few days since, when the Southern Confederacy flag was unfurled, and it is now displayed all along their line.

Secretaries Cameron and Seward were serenaded to-night, but only the latter appeared. He simply complimented the music, and stated that in ten days the country would rejoice at great news.

FIGHT NEAR ROLLA, MO.

Major Bowen Routs the Enemy with Great Loss—Further Trouble Apprehended.

ROLLA, MO., Dec. 3.—Maj. Bowen, who left there Saturday last with 100 cavalry from Gen. Wyman's brigade, in search of the notorious marauding rebel Freeman, was at Salem, last night. About 3 o'clock this morning he was attacked at that place by a gang of rebels under Colonels Freeman and Turner and after a sharp fight (the enemy holding one part of the town, and our forces another), the rebels were driven from the place and completely routed with a loss of some 10 killed and 30 wounded, besides a great many prisoners. Among the latter was one captain. Our loss is about 15 killed and wounded. Maj. Bowen holds the town, and reinforcements have been sent him. It is feared the enemy will rally in large numbers and overwhelm his command, as it is reported that from 2,000 to 3,000 of the enemy are in the vicinity.

FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Skirmish near Chillicothe—Movements in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Passengers by the North Missouri train report that it is rumored along the road that an Iowa regiment and a force of rebels under Col. Stein had met near Chillicothe, where a sharp skirmish took place, resulting in the rout of the rebels. It needs confirmation. Stein with his band are known to be somewhere in that neighborhood.

Advices from Rolla, dated December 2, say that two scouts arrived there from Springfield, and report that they heard on the road that McCulloch, after going a short distance southward, turned his course to the east for Ironton, or, as some thought, for Pocohontas, in Northeastern Arkansas. Afterward it was reported that he had passed four miles south of that place.

Capt. Washburn, of the Ninth Iowa, and Col. Vandever, stationed at Franklin, left Sullivan on Thursday, with twenty men, on a scouting expedition to the Southwest. They followed up the Brazile river, and had a sharp skirmish with a party of rebels, taking all of them prisoners.

Col. Gustavus A. Smith, of the 35th Illinois regiment, is reported quite ill.

A gentleman who left Osceola last Saturday states that Price's army, at that place, is not over five thousand men. A large number of his troops had left him, or been sent of by him, and gone to the Missouri river counties. Those at Osceola were in a destitute condition, and suffering greatly for want of clothing and provisions.

Interesting from the South — Rebel Accounts of Federal Movements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday, he 29th ult., contains the following telegrams:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.—A courier who arrived this morning, says that a skirmish took place near Buckingham on Saturday last, between the Confederates and Union invaders. The Unionists attempted to land, but were driven off. One of our men was slightly wounded by a shell. It is reported that the enemy landed yesterday at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of the Ashebo river. Four Union steamers shelled Atto Island, north of St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound. A number of lights passed our bar on Monday night, and it is presumed that the Union fleet were on route South.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—The papers of this morning state that Fort Pulaski yesterday threw a few shot and shell at the camp of the Federals on Tybee Island, which caused a Bull Run stampede to safer quarters. There are now six Union vessels inside the bar, and five outside.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 28.—Floyd's command expects to go into winter quarters at Peterstown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought neither the Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish anything until next Spring.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The boat from Old Point has arrived. The following items are gathered from Southern papers.

The reported removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville is incorrect.

The Southern press is advocating the abolishing of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola, represent that the fight had not occurred. Accounts say that had the fight continued, Fort McRea would have been destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given.

The planters throughout the Southern seaboard are represented to be destroying their stocks, lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees.

A conspiracy of Unionists had been discovered in New Orleans, causing great excitement there. Many arrests had been made.

Friendly Feeling of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Madrid *Correspondencia Despanrolo*, recently received here, contains the following paragraph, which shows the friendliness of feeling existing between the Spanish Government and the Church party of Mexico:

"Yesterday took place the long announced visit to her Majesty, the Queen, by General Miramon, Ex-President of Mexico. Our august cousin received him with her usual amiability, as also did the King, her husband, who was seated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour."

From intelligent sources, it seems there is some foundation for the report that Queen Isabella has made a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, ceding him the Volcanic Islands, provided he will assist her in her designs against Mexico.

Proposed Law against Returning Fugitive Slaves.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Special dispatches state that a resolution will be offered in the House punishing any officer of the army for returning fugitive slaves to their masters.

F. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by Jim Lane in the Senate.

Maryland Legislature—Steamer James Adger at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The steamer James Adger, from Southampton via Fayal and the Azores, has arrived here.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day. An organization will be effected to-morrow, when the Governor's Message will be delivered.

The Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury's report will not be sent to Congress before Friday.

Movements of McCulloch and Price in Southwest Missouri.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes, December 1st:

The rebels, on their march from Springfield to the Osage, were hurried up by a rumor that the Federal forces were crossing the White river into Arkansas, for the purpose of cutting off their rear. Hence the burning and devastation which was made of the country, in order to discommode the former, and prevent its occupation by the Unionists. Col. Clarkson left Springfield on Sunday, 24th, for Osceola, bringing up the rear.

It is well settled that McCulloch refuses to co-operate with the redoubtable Price. The former was heard to remark, "Price has gone north on another hell-trip, and may go alone." A gentleman who called on McCul lochat Mr. Graves's house, his headquarters while in Springfield, found the rebel General in a moody state. He was reading, at the time, a copy of the *Missouri Republican* of the 16th ult., and appeared absorbed with its contents. He had taken much pains to send for the paper. McCulloch when last heard of was at Little York, headed in the direction of Arkansas. McCulloch has a "Col. Jim Lane" in his division, from Marshall, Harrison county, Texas. The party of Texas Rangers under Col. Stone, who visited Lebanon, joined McCulloch the day he left. McCulloch's troops consisted of five regiments of cavalry, without tents.

It was stated that 5,000 rebel Indians were moving north to the west of Fort Scott, to act in conjunction with Price. One of the rebel officers (Livingston) had returned from an expedition, and made his brags that he had hung thirteen and shot thirteen more "Union abolitionists, and sent them to ——."

A friend, who has a copy of Price's proclamation, deems the publication injudicious. He says the publication by the Union papers of his documents is precisely what Price wishes. He alludes to the term of service about to expire of many of his men, calls for recruits, and boasts of the achievements already made over the Federal forces, with scant supplies and a deficient military chest. The train is on the move.

The Missouri Hegira.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Dec. 3d.]

The fact that a number of destitute and suffering families, refugees from the southwest counties of Missouri, where Price's plundering and thieving army are devouring the substance of the inhabitants, have within the last few days arrived in this city, with the little household goods they had saved from the general waste and destruction, has already been announced. Yesterday a stronger illustration was given of the amount of suffering, deprivation and misery, and the extent of desolation and utter poverty now existing among the families of all that region. Twenty or thirty families, consisting of worn down, suffering and apparently ruined men, half-clothed, cold, hungry and woebegone women and children, drawn in creaky, broken wagons, by half-starved mules and oxen, following the almost worthless fragments of furniture and goods they were able to gather from their household wrecks, presented a sad and moving spectacle. Their appearance was that of fugitives from destruction. These people are fleeing from starvation and death. Many of the families who arrived in the city yesterday were provided with quarters temporarily at the public lodging house on Chesnut street, between Main and Second streets.

Through the generosity of the kind people in the vicinity, the immediate wants of the sufferers were supplied, but there still remains much to be done for them by the charitable. Contributions in clothing, hats, caps, shoes, &c., for the little ones, and dresses for the grown females, would afford great relief. The Chief of Police has been busy providing for them, and has concluded to keep them in their present quarters at the expense of the city, until they are better prepared to proceed on their journey. The emigrants are mostly from Laclede county, and the neighborhood of Springfield. They state that since the recent battles in and near Springfield, they have been deprived of nearly everything, and were at last compelled to seek a living elsewhere. They report that the road between here and Springfield is literally lined with destitute families, who have also been forced to quit the State. The majority of them are on their way to Sangamon county, Illinois.

If any of our readers wish to see some of the bitter results of the civil strife now going on in this State, let them visit the apartment we have named. A more heart-rending spectacle is seldom presented. And such of our kind citizens who desire to do a real act of charity, have an opportunity in contributing their mite to the relief of the distressed families.

The Rebel Steamer Nashville.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

The Rebel steamer Nashville, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Captain Nelson and crew, twenty-nine in number, of the American ship Harvey Birch. Captain Nelson reports that he left Havre on the 17th instant, bound for New York, in ballast; on the 19th was brought to by the Nashville, who at once ordered the Captain and crew on board the steamer allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Captain Pegram then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and laid alongside till she burned to the water's edge. Captain Nelson immediately placed himself in communication with Captain Bristow, United States Consul at Southampton.

The Nashville is still lying in the river, flying the rebel flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram states that he has no commission from the Southern government as a war steamer, yet declares it not a privateer. No Southern Commissioners arrived by the Nashville.

The whole crew of the Harvey Birch, except the Captain, were placed in irons till the arrival at Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the rebel government. Captain Pegram communicated with Mr. Yancey. The Nashville will refit at Southampton.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—Board wanted by a young lady and gentleman, (two rooms) in a private family, on the North Side, near Clark street. References exchanged. Address "Board," Post Office Box 4228. de4-h626-1t

WANTED.—A smart, active man, accustomed to Packing, can find employment at 175 Lake street. de4-h631-1t

WANTED.—A smart, active Penman, about 18 or 20 years of age, can find employment at a salary of $20 per month, by giving good references and addressing immediately "B," Tribune Office. If any answers are returned they will be found at same office. de4-h632-1t

WANTED—A young man to take care of a Cow and do chores about the house. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. de4-h617-3t

MONTHLY NURSE.—A lady of experience wishes engagements as Monthly Nurse. Best of references given. Address "A. R. G." care of Box 1632, Chicago. de4-h615-3t

TO RENT—At $150 per year, the Cottage House No. 119 West Washington street, containing six rooms. Apply on the premises. de4-h616-1t

FRESH MILCH COWS for sale at Haase's Stock Farm, one mile south of Harlem Station, known as HAASE'S PARK. Intending to dedicate my attention exclusively to the embellishment of my Park, I shall sell the whole of my rich stock of Milch Cows at a sacrifice. de4-h619-6t F. HAASE, Post Office, Noyesville.

TEACHERS.—A gentleman and his wife, both graduates, and teachers of several years' successful experience, desire a place in some College, High School or Academy. Testimonials and the references of the highest character can be given. Address "J. Teacher, Bedford, Ind." de4-h614-1w

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no23-h56-5w

FOR SALE—A fine team of black Mules, cheap. Call at No. 244 North Clark street, corner of Chicago avenue. de4-h625-3t

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Edward Hoffman and Adolf Marcus, under the firm of Hoffman & Marcus, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. HOFFMAN, A. MARCUS. de4-h628-3t

ADOLF MARCUS WILL CONTINUE the business at the Old Stand, No. 117 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Where will be found at all times the Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobacco. de4-h629-3t

E. HOFFMAN WILL OPEN AT No. 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Under the Sherman House, in a few days, with a choice stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc. de4-h627-3t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 168 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 40 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3884. de4-h623-3t

PETER MACQUEEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c. de4-h621-2w

NOTICE.—Chicago, Dec. 3d, 1861. On the 31st of October, 1861, I retired from the business heretofore conducted by me in this city. Mr. HENRY C. RANNEY, who succeeds me, will continue the business on his own account, and in which I have no interest. [de4-h624-1w] P. ANDERSON.

TO RENT—A furnished House on Wabash Avenue, between North and Old streets, till first next May. Will be rented without furniture, if desired. Rent moderate—possession given immediately. Address "W." P. O. Drawer 6156. de3h585-3t

STEAM TO CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA Screw Steamships Leave New York every Saturday. For Safety, Comfort and Economy of Time and Money, this line is unsurpassed. Through tickets to and from Chicago supplied by CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street. ☞ Drafts issued on Europe for one pound sterling and upwards. no26-h503-1wnet

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A very superior 35-horse power Engine and Boiler for sale, at low figures, either for cash or approved paper. Apply to no28h537-6tnet CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A valuable premises, situated within the city limits, with front on Clybourn avenue, and dockage on the North Branch of the river, together with buildings for Oil Works, Distillery or other manufactory, and an excellent store, commanding a good trade, will be sold or leased in whole or part, on favorable terms. Apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. no28h538-6tnet

SMITH & DWYER'S COCOAINE SOAP. COCOAINE SOAP. COCOAINE SOAP. COCOAINE SOAP. COCOAINE SOAP. COCOAINE SOAP. Containing Glycerine Honey and Cocoa Nut Oil, guaranteed equal in quality and perfume to the best makes of ENGLISH and FRENCH, and at a much lower price. The COCOAINE SOAP is neatly and elegantly put up in boxes containing three cakes, and sold at 37½ and 50 cents. The box sent by express on receipt of price. We also keep a full stock of all the best brands of American and Foreign Soaps. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake street, Opposite Tremont House. e19-g918-1stp

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE, Please Notice. CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE, Under the management and control of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada. By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an Express Freight Train Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight. Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W." For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company. no7-h133-1m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK. No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves. [oc11-g86-1stp]

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two Candy Makers. Apply at 48 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) [de4-h607-3t] H. K. SAFFORD.

WANTED—A Situation in a Wholesale House as Book-Keeper, by one who is perfectly competent, a good penman, and has had several years experience in New York. Address Post Office Box 960. de4-h601-1w

WANTED—A Situation as Clerk in some good business. Would be willing to keep the books in connection with his other duties. Good references given. Address "N. W. H." Post Office Box 448. de4-h601-3t

WANTED—A young, healthy Wet Nurse, one that could take the child home and take the best of care of it. An American woman preferred. Apply at No. 675 State street. de4-h590-1w H. P. ROGERS.

WANTED—A Situation by an English Girl fifteen years old, to take care of Children and make herself generally useful. Address "FANNY," Tribune Office. de2h597-3t

WANTED.—A young man studying Greek and Latin, wants some one who possesses a critical and accurate knowledge of those languages, to instruct him about one hour daily. Address Box 5798, P. O. de2h597-3t

WANTED TO RENT—A House suitable for the "Home of the Aged and Indigent Females." Any person having such a house and desiring to rent it, may communicate immediately, either in person or by letter, with the Rev. Dr. BOYD, at 98 Edina Place. Per order. de2h583-1w

WANTED—A Furnished House, by an unexceptionable tenant, on the North or South Sides. Address Box 2996, P. O. no25-h548-1w

WANTED! WANTED!—Iron-Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels, at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 229 South Water street. no18-h363-1m

WANTED—Twenty Blacksmiths, to whom constant employment will be given. TAYLOR, BUTTERWORTH & CO., no30h559-1w Aurora, Illinois.

WANTED.—A man to pack pork, who can come well recommended from our city packers. GRIFFIN BROS. no30h575-1m No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—$5,000 worth of Imported and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, of all grades and brands, for wild or improved lands or city lots in Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin, or for horses, cattle and merchandise, &c. Apply to or address WM. R. SANFORD, southeast corner of Clark and South Water sts., office Room No. 4, second floor—P. O. Box 192. no25-h450-1m

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. E. ANDREWS, Office No. 101 Washington street, between 11 and 12 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. no27-h593-1w

WANTED—A Partner, either active or silent, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, to engage in a business paying large profits. Satisfactory references given and required, and further information obtained by addressing Post Office Box 3774, stating when and where an interview can be had. no27-h593-1w

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties wanted, to be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's Office. [no18-h366-1m] C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. oc31-g904-3m

WANTED—Agents wanted in every town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., no7-h159-1m General Agents, Chicago.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago. ap4'61-ly

FARM WANTED—Cheap for Cash—Improved, about 100 acres, good buildings, good location, and not to exceed three miles from a thriving village and railroad depot. Address "J," Box 6143, Chicago, giving full description of land, fences, buildings, &c., for six days. no28-h56-2w

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phœnix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by JAMES MIX & CO. no19-h386-1m

$5,000. WANTED—A stock of Dry Goods, for which will be paid good notes drawing interest, and a part good real estate. Address "BUSINESS," Box 964, Peoria, Ill. no27-h556-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A good and convenient House, very pleasantly located on West Monroe street, completely furnished, with Barn. A responsible person with no small children can rent at very reasonable rates. Address "J. M. H.," Post Office Box 2276. de3-h596-3t

TO RENT.—A furnished House on Wabash Avenue, north of Twelfth street. Address Box 2961, P. O. de2h591-3t

FOR RENT—Four rooms, first story, $9 per month; four do, second story, $7 per month—over 217 Lake street, South Division. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street. de2h588-3t

TO RENT.—A four-story Brick Building, 50x60 feet on the Alley, between Madison and Monroe streets—easy of access, suitable for heavy storage or packing house. Inquire at 48 Lake street, of BURLEY & TYRRELL. no29-h495-1w

FOR RENT—Brick House on Wabash avenue, in good repair, with gas, water and all modern improvements. A rare chance. Apply at 42 and 44 Lake street. no28-h502-1w

LODGING ROOMS.—An elegant suite of Rooms to rent, well furnished, in a heated building, and most desirable location. Address Post Office Box 6212. de3-h619-3t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay the rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER, no28h546-1w Real Estate Room, No. 55 Clark st., up stairs.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap10'61-ly]

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—For a few days only. RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The subscriber, being about to remove to the East, offers for sale House and Barn, No. 134 West Madison street. Household Furniture for sale; also, a good Cow, &c. de3-h605-1w A. A. BARROWS.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—A standard vessel of eleven thousand bushels capacity, well found in every particular. Enquire of McDONALD & BRO., east end Twelfth street bridge, Chicago. no27h564-1w

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 8, 121 Lake street. no18-h375-1m

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. no18-h380-1m

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. del1'61-ly

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Lost.

LOST—On the night of the 26th ultimo, between the crossing of Lake street and Michigan avenue and Randolph, near State street, or on State street, a MINK MITTEN, nearly new. A very liberal reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at the Tribune Office. de3-h609-3t

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Europe, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal. je28-ly-1stp

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STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS, WINTER CLOTHING, Wool Shirts, Drawers and Socks, Domestic Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, All-Wool Shawls, &c. AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, Dec. 9th, and TUESDAY, Dec. 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. de4-h620-5t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 10 o'clock, At Dwelling House on Fulton street, between Sheldon and Peck streets, about one block north of St. John's Church, West Division, all the Furniture of S. H. Price, Esq., who is breaking up Housekeeping. RICH PARLOR FURNITURE, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Chamber Suits, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, China, Glass and Plated Ware, &c. ALSO—Several Fine Engravings. ALSO—A lot of Wood, Coal and Coke. ALSO—One of Sloat's Family Sewing Machines, in perfect order.—Cost $110. Also, Lease of the House. The above Furniture is mostly new. de4-h622-1t W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

160 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, December 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. 160 CASES MEN AND BOYS' CALF AND HEAVY BOOTS, AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, OF ALL KINDS. no27-h522-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property, in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges. On Monday, 16th day of December, at 9½ A. M. Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 2 boxes Mills, 1 bdl. Saws. no6-h116-6w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st. Hold regular sales of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture &c. DRY GOODS, Silks, Merinos, Dress Goods, Notions, Embroideries, &c., &c., AT AUCTION on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our our Auction Rooms. Will positively be sold, without reserve, a large, fresh and desirable assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to city and country trade, consisting of figured and plain all Wool Merinos, Plaids, Delaines and Reps, plain and figured Alpaccas, Coburgs, Lustres, plain and fancy Dress Silks, Poil de Chevres, Ginghams, Blue Mixed, Ticking, Women's Merino Underskirts and Drawers, Linen Bosom Shirts, Cloths Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Gauntlets, Kid do, Marseilles Counterpanes, Gentlemen's black and fancy silk Neck Ties, Linens, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bareges, &c. &c. and Cotton Hose; brown and blue Table Linens, Cambrics, Women's and Misses' Hoods, Skating Caps and Cloaks, Irish Linens, Ladies' Dress Caps, black Lace Veils, Gilt Window Shades, Worsted Damask. EMBROIDERIES. Rich embroidered Swiss and Jaconett Sets and Collars, Linen Breakfast Sets and Collars, Pocket Books, Curtain Muslin &c.; also a variety of Notions, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to the above sale. Goods can be examined early on the morning of sale. Terms Cash—par funds. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, no28h544-3t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER SLEIGH BELLS AT AUCTION. We will sell on Thursday, Dec. 5th, at 10 o'clock, at our room, 82 Lake street, an invoice of 137 strings Sleigh Bells, viz: 20 strings Belly Straps, polished; 7 strings Belly Straps, rough; 28 strings Neck Straps, polished; 11 strings Belly Straps, polished; 12 strings Martingale, polished; 4 strings Double Martingale, polished. The above invoice will be closed out without reserve; also an invoice of IRON SPADES. de3h591-4t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERIOR Household Furniture, Mirrors, and Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a great variety of Furniture, viz: Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy, Rocking, Reception and Parlor Chairs, Whatnots, Book Cases, Piano Stools, Ladies' Work Tables, Marble Top and other Centre Tables, Rosewood Cottage and French Chambers, Cottage Sets, Rich Cottage and Chamber Sets, Dining Room Sets, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Dressing Tables and Chairs. Also, an Invoice of Mirrors, assorted sizes. Terms Cash—Par Funds. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, de4-h630-3t Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au28'61-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, December 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 150 cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots; 25 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Terms Cash—par funds. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, no30h565-3t Auctioneer.

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THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake-st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal. je12'61-ly1stp

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships.

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Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh1'61-ly1stp

Miscellaneous.

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE; And the mill is still running which grinds out LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT HOOLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 116 Lake Street.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

IT "PERSUADES US."

Why not? The country is in imminent danger. The army is full of semi-secessionists, who desire so to make war that no rebel shall be hurt. The Treasury is being depleted at the rate of more than a million a day, entailing burdens upon a dozen generations yet to come. The money runs out as the taxes will by and by be poured on—in sluices; but there is no progress. It is a year and a month since the rebellion broke out. It is seven months since our levies were first made. But what has been done? Let those who can answer that question in such a way as will gladden patriotic hearts at the North, blame us for "pitching in," as they are pleased to designate our earnest demand for more vigorous measures, for overslaughing incompetent, dishonest or disloyal commanders, and for a war policy that means something more than protection to the cause of the contest—human slavery. Is it not time that somebody was pitching in; that the official places in the army were purged of incompetency and well suspected sympathy with rebellion; that a policy was inaugurated which shall not mean one thing in Missouri, another in Kentucky and a third in Virginia, that for the hundreds of millions that are being expended we should get something back in the good fruits. Is it not time that victory perched upon our banners?

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The civil war in which our country is now involved, whilst producing calamities which cannot be too deeply deplored, will teach us many useful lessons. The sudden severance of our peaceful relations with the South, which we had reason to hope would continue without interruption, and the unconcealed exultation of certain foreign governments over a rebellion so causeless and wicked that it should be regarded with abhorrence by the whole civilized world, must induce the loyal States to rely more fully upon their own resources and to stimulate their development to the greatest possible extent. How to do this most effectually, should now be the subject of serious inquiry.

The connection of the great Lakes with the Mississippi, by an improvement which will permit the passage *of the largest class of steamboats navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries*, is certainly one of the most important measures to accomplish this desirable object. The construction of some such improvement seems to be now regarded, throughout the loyal States, as a military, commercial and political necessity; and there will probably be some action in relation to it by Congress during its present session; and no time should be lost in placing the subject in its proper light before the public, so far as it is possible to do so with the data already obtained. The more especially is this necessary, as the most crude ideas in relation to such an improvement, its route, probable cost, etc., seems to be still entertained by many gentlemen of intelligence even in our own State, notwithstanding the facts which have been from time to time published.

It would be well for the reader of this article, who is not already perfectly familiar with the topography of the country bordering the Lakes, to examine well the map before he proceeds. He will see that there are small canals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, but experience has shown that, even with the aid of artificial reservoirs, an adequate supply of water for such canals cannot be obtained. Besides, these canals are long, have a large amount of lockage, and debouch into the Ohio river at points where its navigation is frequently interrupted by low water. The construction, therefore, of such an improvement as is proposed from Lake Erie, is simply impossible, or possible only at such a cost as not to be thought of.

It is only necessary, then, to consider the possible connections between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi; and there are but *two* such deserving any consideration. One of these is from Green Bay, by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; and the other from Chicago, by the way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois river. It will require but a glance at the map and a very slight knowledge of the Fox, Wolf, Wisconsin and Upper Mississippi rivers; the difficulty of improving these rivers so as to make them navigable for even a small class of steamers; the height of the summit between the lake and and the Mississippi rendering a large amount of lockage necessary, &c., &c., to convince any impartial observer that this is not the route for such an improvement as is now contemplated and demanded.

The only route, then, it seems, which deserves serious consideration, is that from Chicago, via the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois river. The Des Plaines river, one of the branches of the Illinois, rising in the State of Wisconsin, runs parallel with the lake shore, and only a few miles from it, bearing east of south, until it reaches a point eight miles southwesterly from Chicago, when its course suddenly changes to the southwest. From this bend in the river to the lake, (or the south branch of Chicago river, which is on the same level,) there is a depression commonly called Mud or Portage Lake, through which the waters of the river, in time of floods, flow into Lake Michigan, and at such times boats of considerable draft have passed over the summit. Mud Lake, which occupied a part of this depression until it was drained off by a ditch cut a few years since, was ten and a half feet above the surface of Lake Michigan at its *lowest stage*. At its present stage, this summit would not be more than seven and a half or eight feet above its surface. Notwithstanding the slight difference of level between the surface of Lake Michigan and the low, flat summit, which now prevents its waters from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico as well as into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the expense of cutting a channel broad and deep enough to accomplish the object desired, will be much greater than has generally been estimated. The fall in the Des Plaines river, from the point where its flood waters flow into the lake, for thirteen and a half miles down the valley, is less than a *foot*, and for five miles farther the fall is not rapid. The whole distance from Chicago river, at Bridgeport (near the southwestern limits of the city), to the point where the lake level runs out, is about 27½ miles, and to the first lock in the original plan of the deep cut, 29½. The distances given are not exact, but near enough for this general statement.

The character of the excavation from Chicago river to the lock above mentioned may be described as follows:

The first eight miles is mainly a compact clay, some of it cemented, with an occasional vein of quicksand; but the excavation could doubtless all be done with the improved steam excavators brought into use in the last few years. The next eleven miles, which is all in the valley of the Des Plaines, will be of much more difficult execution. A very considerable proportion of the excavation would be cemented clay and gravel, and detached rock, with some embedded rock at several different points, but how much cannot be estimated with certainty until the superincumbent earth be removed. The division extending from the Sag to the lock in Lockport, about 10½ miles, will be entirely rock excavation, except a foot or two on the surface. Here the largest amount of work on the "deep cut" plan of the Canal has been performed, and for a wider canal upon the same level, a large amount of loose rock previously excavated would have to be removed.

Such is the character of the work to be done in introducing the waters of Lake Michigan into the valley of the Mississippi. What it will to adequate will be readily understood; though most of the excavation, except the embedded rock, could now be done with machinery. The cost, however, of such a work as is contemplated will be so great that it will not be likely to be executed in this generation, except by the General Government. And why should it not be made by the Government, as it would directly benefit the whole country, and contiguous States would derive nearly as great advantages from it as the State of Illinois, through which it would pass? The numerous river steamers which now navigate the Mississippi and its tributaries, (some 15,000 or 20,000 miles of navigation in *fourteen* different States,) could, without a transhipment, exchange cargoes with the vessels navigating our inland seas. It needs no argument to show the vast advantages to commerce, to manufactures, to producers and consumers, which would ultimately result from this, and the strong bond of union which it would form.

In order to secure any immediate action of Congress on a matter of such vital interest, it may be proper to give, as near as may be from available data, the approximate cost of such an improvement as the Government should construct, if it is to be made of the greatest possible benefit to the nation. No survey with direct reference to a work of such magnitude has been made, and consequently no estimate can be given in detail. But the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and a survey of the Illinois river with reference to the improvement of its navigation by locks and dams, have furnished data for a rough approximation to the cost. The size of the canal estimated, where an independent canal would be required, *is 160 feet wide on the bottom, 163 feet at the surface of the water, and 6 feet deep at the lowest stage of Lake Michigan; the locks 70 feet wide and 350 feet long.* This width is assumed, because nothing less would give ample room for large side-wheel river steamers to pass each other at all points; and the depth, because the Mississippi river itself, between the mouth of the Missouri and Cairo, has no more than 6 feet of water in the channel at a low stage; and in the changing quicksands that form its bed, probably no greater depth could be secured. The difference of level between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi at the mouth of the Illinois, is about 170 feet—only 28 feet of this being the fall in the Illinois river from the western terminus of the canal at LaSalle, to its mouth, a distance of about 220 miles.

The estimate of the canal in earth excavation includes substantial dry stone walls on both sides, of 10 feet in height, 5½ feet thick at the base, and 2 feet at top. The whole length of independent canal which would be necessary, would be about fifty miles. Thirty-seven miles of this distance would be between Chicago river and Lake Joliet (an expansion of the Des Plaines river,) about eleven miles immediately above Ottawa; and the balance in short canals around the dams on the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, in connection with the locks. Rock foundations could be secured for all the dams above LaSalle, and below this, should the river be improved by the construction of locks and dams (the most *certain* mode of securing a depth of water of 6 feet at all times,) there would be no difficulty in making the dams secure, though rock foundations could not be obtained. The dams should be so low as not to raise the water enough to overflow even the low bottom lands to any extent. The plan of the canal and the river improvement proposed, as it will be observed, is adapted to the navigation of a very large class of *river steamboats*, but not to *ships*. It is proposed to give as great a depth of water in the *canal* as can be depended upon in the rivers, and more than this would be of no practical advantage.

There have been such various opinions given to the public in relation to the cost of the Summit division of the canal, (from Chicago to Lockdort,) that it may be proper to give the approximate quantities which would have to be excavated to make a canal 160 feet wide. The present line of canal would be adopted from the Sag to Lockport, through the rock work, and the most of the way where the canal is in the valley of the Des Plaines. From the Des Plaines to Chicago river, it is somewhat doubtful whether it would be better to adhere to the present line, or adopt a new one thorough what was once Mud Lake. The difference in quantity and cost, taking into consideration the amount of excavation which would be saved by adopting the present line, would not be great.

	Excavation. cub. yds.	Cost per cub. yd.	Total cost.
From Chicago river to Desplaines river....	4,200,000	.35	$1,480,000
From Summit to Lockport. Walls for 19 miles in earth excavation..	5,400,000	.35	1,890,000
	316,000	2.20	740,000
From the first First Lock, rock excav'n, inclusive of re-excavated....	2,443,000	.90	2,019,700
Earth excavation and removal of rock ex-cavated....	900,000	.15	137,000
Total cost from Chicago to Lockport.			$7,092,700
Cost of 31 miles of independent canal be-tween Chicago and Lockport.			2,750,000
Dams and locks for the improvement of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers....			4,500,000
Superintendence and contingencies.....			657,300
Total cost of improvement.....			$15,000,000

Notwithstanding the imperfect data from which the above estimate is made, it is believed not to be very far from the truth; and the cost would be more likely to fall short of *fifteen millions of dollars* than to exceed that sum. It is expected, of course, that economy will be exercised in the construction of the work, and no margin has, consequently, been left for *stealings*. If these cannot be prevented in army contracts, they certainly could be here by the exercise of proper vigilance. It is true, that $15,000,000 is a large sum, but where on the surface of the whole earth, would an equal amount accomplish an object of equal importance?

Military Troubles in Michigan.

The Chandler Horse Guards, a battalion of 200 men under Major William C. Hughes, in Michigan, has been mustered out of the service by Capt. Mizner, U. S. A., after having cost the Government $50,000. The reason for this was that Major Hughes, finding he could not continue in command, so mystified the rolls that it was impossible to get out of the entanglement in any other way than by disbanding. The men were sore displeased, and one of the Captains (Fish) gave Major Hughes a thrashing with a rawhide well laid on. This Hughes is a Dayton adventurer, and came over here to Chicago, last summer, with a company for Col. Mulligan's regiment; which company smashed up in about the same way as this battalion. We hope he will subside now.

The 11th infantry regiment, Col. Wm. J. May, recruited at White Pigeon, has also been the subject of much trouble. The regiment was commenced several months ago, and has cost the Government about $150,000 already, with $50,000 more to be added. The regiment is said to be under orders for Kentucky, and it is well that it should be off. There are 400 on the sick list, and unless the troops are put into the field soon the regiment will be demoralized by sickness and discontent. One company, raised by Capt. Smith, as fusileers, was disbanded last week, because it was found that Col. May had no authority to attach such a company to his command, and the men would not serve as infantry.

The Affair at Ripon.

The first intelligence of the attack upon the *Star* office at Ripon, Wis., came to us as a brief news dispatch. Next we received a communication defending Col. Daniels from the charge of inciting the attack made by his men upon what *was* alleged to be a sheet of secession proclivities. We have before us a note from Mr. A. P. Mapes, the editor thus visited, enclosing a paper numerously signed by highly respectable townsmen, of all parties, endorsing his loyalty to the fullest extent, and stamping the whole affair as an outrage growing out of local causes, of which we have no knowledge, nor the desire to stir in our columns. The loyalty of the *Star* is intact, and there is in Wisconsin a remedy for its redress and protection against all mobs. As we have before made no editorial reference to the case, we must decline to burden our columns with long documents relating to it, at this time.

☞ A vigorous appeal for volunteers in a Vicksburg paper thus closes: "Every volunteer from this State and Louisiana *is a gentleman. He must be treated as such.* No dock passage, no hard commons for him, if it can be avoided. He is an honor as well as a defence to his country." That will read as strange talk to the poor white trash of the South, to the embodied rock, could now b

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress and the Slavery Question.

Thanksgiving Day and one of its Features—The Slavery Question Hypermixed again—Probable Action of Congress—The Confiscation Question—Its Incidental to Gen. Arnold's Case—Many Contrabands—Eastern Shore of Virginia—The New Armory, Lake Defences, &c.—A General Conflagration Last Night—Small Attendance of Congress.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1861.

This is Thanksgiving Day in Washington as well as Chicago. The fact would hardly be worth noticing, as the beginning of this correspondence, but for the following paragraph which appears in this morning's *Republican*:

"There are a large number of poor, forsaken, and forgotten men, women and children, *in our city jail*, whose hearts would be gladdened by the sight of a Thanksgiving dinner. They have committed no crime but that of escaping from slavery and secession masters, and though *plenty* only is a *horrible prison*, their hearts are as loyal as those who will this day praise God for permitting them to live in a land of liberty."

Why these forsaken creatures are held in the city dungeon, I do not know, and therefore will not undertake to say at present. It is hardly probable that the Government contemplates remanding them to slavery, after boarding them during the war.

The slavery question has employed the best energies of Congress, at every session, since 1845. It bids fair to engross the attention of this Congress, at the session which commences next Monday, to a degree which will overshadow everything else. And why should it not? There is a just God, before whom slavery stands a stupendous crime. Thomas Jefferson trembled in view of it. Little more than a quarter of a century has passed since he penned his *Notes on Virginia*, recording his convictions and fears of the future to overtake the country which thus defies the justice of the Almighty—and what do we see? No need to look at Virginia specially, with her deserted villages and bloodstained fields. The nation presents a more imposing picture, in the million of men—nay, more than a million—who confront each other to-day with fixed bayonets on a line of fifteen hundred miles, marking the boundaries of slavery and freedom. Does any one say that slavery is not the cause, the very *sole* cause, of the war? Such a person is either a secessionist at heart, and would exult in his country's downfall, or he is a lunatic and ought to be furnished at once with the conveniences which society provides for that class of unfortunates. Why should not Congress bestir itself once more about the slavery question, and make an end of it?

Perhaps one-half of the members have now arrived—not more. Nearly all are dissatisfied with the four months' work which has been done, or left undone, since they adjourned in extra session; and while there is some difference of opinion as to military errors and their remedies, there is none, so far as I can find, as to the one sovereign remedy for the whole disease. I am of the opinion that Congress will direct the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to wipe out slavery utterly in every State which refuses to have secession driven from its bosom. Whether the act be called confiscation or emancipation makes no practical difference. The more radical and earnest members of both Houses agree that it must be done, because

1st. It is right.
2nd. It is expedient.
3rd. It is necessary.

The conservatives either reverse the order of the propositions, or assert only the third. No man, except a few hide-bound officers of the regular army and Mr. Secretary Smith, pretends to say that the rebellion could not have now *over six hundred thousand men* under pay in the army alone. This I know to be a fact. The numbers in the navy, and those in all departments, teamsters, armorers, etc. Here, in and around Washington, are more soldiers than any mortal man can manœuvre in battle. What is the use of saying more? They would only trample each other to death like buffaloes. The ground on which they are expected to operate is the worst in the world for handling large bodies. If we can do nothing with any force which it would be possible to raise. If Gen. McClellan were all at once drilled as the handful of old regulars who were reviewed day before yesterday, we might hope for speedy results; but the discipline of an army is rather impaired than increased by the addition of new recruits. It does seem that anything which we can hope to accomplish in the way of mere carnage, can as well be done by the present force as with one five times as large. The Beaufort expedition has resulted in nothing thus far but the addition of glory to the already glorious army. Affairs are at a dead lock in Western Virginia; ditto Kentucky; ditto Missouri. But these are not the worst evils. The money question is getting to be one of alarming importance. The daily expenses of the War and Navy Departments are nearer two million dollars than one million. The country can stand that little till while, but not forever. And for the time that it will take to put down the rebellion and preserve slavery. Then the patience of the country, constantly drawn upon by the burdens of war and the derangement of commerce, tried by deferred hopes and severely exercised by disasters on the field—even this will break down in many hearts. I succeed to overthrow Jeff. Davis and preserve the institution in behalf of which he has avowedly initiated the war. Foreign intervention, too, may be excused if they do not see any present prospect of a re-establishment of the Government in part of the seceded States. All Europe will recognize *Jeff. Davis* as the power when Generals develop that kind of strategy which will enable them to conquer the rebels and save intact the cause of the rebellion.

What will the Administration recommend? Forney's *Press* is understood to be as deep in the secrets of the Government as any newspaper, and I observe that in the Washington correspondence of this morning says, referring to the emancipation question in Congress, that "the truest friend of freedom is he who refrains from pressing the question at present." Delphic, and the reader is at liberty to get the true intent and meaning out of it at his leisure. The *National Intelligencer*, on the other hand, alluding to a letter written by Mr. Segur, the newly elected member of Congress from the Fortress Monroe District of Virginia, in Gen. Dix's absence, to the effect that if the war is to be waged against "the great institution" of the South, he (Mr. Segur) and his friends will take up arms against the Government, says with "the answer Mr. Segur gets his arms ready the better." Mr. Segur is one of those "Union" men who love slavery a great deal better than they do their country, or anything else that could be named. We have spent a good many millions of dollars, we have sacrificed a good many hundreds of lives, and we have added conscience, manhood, self respect and the sympathy of the world, to acquire—what? The privilege of giving Mr. Segur a seat in the House of Representatives and $3,000 per year, under a threat that if we do not conduct the war so as to preserve and keep alive *the cause of it*, he and his friends will be treated ill.

A healthy tone is pervading the army. In passing one of our camps on the Washington Branch Railroad, yesterday, a few miles from Bladensburg, a full view of the train, on which was inscribed the words "NO SLAVERY," Colonel John Cochrane's speech you have already had the substance of, Fremont Major-Gen'l, and Farnsworth made a brief speech to his men on the occasion of a sword presentation to himself by the Whitestown county boys in June last. Col. F. said that if the war was to be simply a scheme for mutual slaughter without any high and noble end to be obtained, he did not care to wear a sword—he would rather go back to Illinois and attend to his own business. There was no fault to find in sanctions of trade. But if he could see that his efforts and those of his men were tending to wipe out the curse of the war, and give *permanent* peace to the country and joy to posterity, he did not care whether he should ever go back to Illinois or not. These sentiments were received with cheers and the declaration by the intelligent hundred soldiers under his command. Not a dissenting voice was heard. Col. Farnsworth's regiment, by the way, has been assigned to Gen. Sumner's division, and will be the only cavalry in it.

An amusing incident happened a few days since down in Ann Arundel, county Maryland. A fugitive slave came into the camp of the 21st Massachusetts regiment, with his back pretty badly cut up and pickled. The rebel master appeared and demanded Colonel Hagri (an Italian officer, and lately a professor in Harvard College) for his chattel. The Lieut. Colonel refused to deliver. The master then sent his application to the Colonel of the regiment, who was temporarily absent, and procured an order for the surrender of the thing. The Lieutenant Colonel still refused to deliver. The case was then taken to Baltimore and laid before Gen. Dix. The General has had enough, perhaps too much, of this sort of business on his hands already. He would not interfere further than to advise the master to get out a civil process, put it in the hands of the sheriff, and direct him to serve it on the contumacious Maggi, and then start and see the result—as though it were some novel experiment in chemistry. The advice was followed to the letter, and the sheriff of the county presented himself at the camp of the 21st Massachusetts. The Lieut. Colonel looked at his papers and didn't know any thing about them. He was not there to study the laws of Maryland or the ordinances of Ann Arundel county. "But," said the sheriff, "this is done by Gen. Dix's order." Lieut. Col. Maggi read the paper again, but, not seeing Gen. Dix's autograph, remarked upon that important omission. In other words, he "couldn't see it." "Then," said the sheriff, "I shall be compelled to arrest you;" and sure enough he proceeded to do it. Action and reaction were equal in this case, or rather reaction was the stoutest of the two, for the sheriff instantly found himself in the guard house, where he has remained ever since, refusing to be released except by the order of some high and mighty judge—Mr. Taney, perhaps. The fugitive, meanwhile, is thriving under the care of the surgeon, and proves to be an excellent cook.

Gen. Dix says that the conversion of the eastern shore of Virginia (Accomac and Northampton counties) is a useful and thorough—that those who were lately in arms against the Government are eagerly enlisting under its banner, and that they are unanimous for dealing a separation from the rebellious portion of the State.

Mr. Arnold is laboring indefatigably for the Armory and the Western lake defences. He has also laid the deplorable condition of Chicago harbor before Secretary Chase, in the hope of procuring some kind of a recommendation or suggestion concerning that and kindred subjects in his forthcoming report. It is hoped that, at least, enough money will be appropriated to keep the harbor open.

Among the earliest measures to be considered by Congress will be a general confiscation of rebel property, as sweeping as the resolution set for the Jeff. Davis government. Judge Trumbull, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, will introduce it in that body. Probably the amendment to the confiscation act of eleven months ago will be made in the House. There is much diversity of opinion as to the use of terms in the confiscation act. Some prefer that the word emancipation shall be the name of the measure, and are inclined to think that the former will be defeated, to some smaller some people's prejudices, or to enable them to be consistent with their own former creeds. Everybody can agree to confiscate rebel property, while some think they cannot consistently emancipate a slave. The result is all the same.

None of the "accessh" members have yet arrived, and it is believed that their number will be materially reduced at this session. Mr. Vallandigham-dam-tudenhammer, of Ohio, will be here, of course, to spit out his treasonable venom, but Breckinridge, Powell and Burnett, of Kentucky, are not expected. Polk and Johnson, of Missouri, are hardly looked for. Mr. May, of Maryland, is in Fort Warren, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is supposed to be in Richmond. *If* a course towards Fort Warren would be tolerably direct if he should show his face anywhere north of our army lines.

THE MISSOURI IMBROGLIO.

The Duty of Illinois in the Matter.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 1st, 1861.

Your State is receiving a large accession to its population at the expense of Missouri. Hundreds of men, women, and children, are crossing the river from West to East, and thus the natural course of emigration is reversed.

This is the result of the fiendish efforts of Jackson, Price, and others to delude the ignorant into the belief that they are doing well to drive away all who are not secessionists. The leaders—as you can judge by the infamous proclamation lately issued by Price—have lost the last spark of the humanity, reason, and justice that once glimmered in their minds, and their deluded tools have learned to pillage, to burn, and to exterminate with a malignity that correspond with the badness and hopelessness of their cause.

It is by hundreds I see their victims sadly plodding along towards the Mississippi, and casting longing glances towards their "promised land." These much wronged people are loyal citizens, and, consequently, industrious, enterprising and honest. They are of the best material of our State, and will be so of yours.

They are not paupers; but alas, how like. I have spoken to with them. They are natives of Kentucky, of Tennessee, of Illinois, of Virginia, and other States. These refugees desire a resting place for the women and children, the old and infirm, in your State, which, although not *blessed*, nor cursed with slavery, is a haven of security for all who sojourn there.

I take the liberty of suggesting that something be done for these homeless people, and that is the object of this communication. They are destitute, but have strong arms and willing hearts, wagons, household utensils, bedding and what scanty supply of half starved draft oxen the heartless enemy chose to leave them.

Will your worthy Governor, or some other prominent citizen of Illinois, send an agent to this city, or Illinoistown, who shall be instructed to take these refugees by the hand, and provide them with such information as will lead to their being speedily settled in a way to procure a living. The sooner that is done the better It will be for the country. The women are strong and used to work, and many of the men are anxious again to shoulder the rifle and fight the vandals in Missouri or elsewhere.

The exercises will continue for some time, and will probably be increased in volume before this will reach you. Illinois is receiving the bone and sinew of Missouri. Let her welcome these hardy and industrious people, who will help to make her prairie land blossom like the rose.

A. L. R.

Military Mismanagement in Kentucky.

If stupidity and incompetence in our military commanders in Kentucky are not just now bearing an abundant crop of evils, then must these abuses whose existence is not to be disputed, be accredited to causes even more dishonorable to these officers. If the history of this or any other war can produce parallels to the damning evidence rolled up against Generals Smith and Thomas, we have yet to learn of them. It is well enough to argue, in the abstract, as some of our cotemporaries do, that campaigns cannot be conducted in editorial sanctums remote from the scene of action, but we submit that even such remoteness would form no reasonable excuse for the cruel and wicked neglect of duty, of which by no worse term, which, emanating from Headquarters in Kentucky, are wearing out the strength and spirit of our forces, inflicting upon them every possible evil of bad generalship, disgusting and dismaying Union men in that section, and making worse than a thoroughly unprofitable job of the entire campaign.

As to General Thomas, he was with Patterson, and is Patterson intensified, for whereas the latter did not act at all, the wrong-headed blundering of the former is worse than any possible effect of inertness. The evidence against him comes from various sources, and already a storm of indignation is raging throughout Ohio at his cruel derelictions, acts of omission in neglect of her troops, and of commission in such instances as the recent shameful retrograde from London. Let us group together a few facts.

Gen. Thomas's army was, week before last, moving towards Cumberland Gap in pursuit of Zollicoffer. None were more jubilant in that force, all of whom were eager for a fight, than the two loyal Tennessee regiments who were burning to avenge the wrongs the rebel hordes had inflicted on their homes. Inexplicably, and to the astonishment of all, the order was suddenly issued that an about face should be executed, and the march ended at London, and a retrograde was ordered. So disgusted and outraged were the Tennessee troops, that an open demonstration was only prevented by countermanding the order as regarded them, but this was not until half of them had deserted.

The sad forced march of these Ohio troops of Thomas from London to Crab Orchard, beggars all description, and the result of it has been the death of many of the men. They dropped all along the road from sheer exhaustion. Says one account:

"The order was promulgated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the moving was at night. The order said that the sick must also be brought along, and the consequence was that in the wagon roads that cannot be described, that horrible night march took place. The sick in the ambulances—the worst cases—for a sick man can have a bad road—begged to be taken out and put on the top of the baggage, and well men were compelled to drop by the way. The ambulances were utterly useless was proved by the fact that the troops, after arriving at Crab Orchard, remained there three days.

But this is not the worst of it. These troops worn out, and many of them on the sick list, received orders for Lebanon, which they reached after a toilsome march of forty miles through mud and snow, on Sunday the 24th inst., only to *again be retrograded to Somerset*, "to repel a demonstration of Zollicoffer," so that the close of last week saw them again within twenty-five miles of London, the place of their halt in the movement towards Cumberland Gap. Let this statement be compared with distances on the map, and it will be seen that our Federal troops in Gen. Thomas's army after crossing and recrossing eight counties, and *one hundred and eighty miles* of heavy winter roads, are now near their old place, their intermediate toils and sufferings wholly wasted.

Now, do not these things constitute evidence enough against General Thomas? Neglect of the troops and inattention to the wants of the sick has been the rule in his command, and the most shameful feature of the Kentucky campaign. At Crab Orchard, in the hasty winter bivouac, the first order issued was not to provide firewood, but that under severe penalties *no one should touch the fence rails*. Loyal Ohio is justly enraged at this shameful waste of the vigor and loyalty of her soldiers. How much longer is it to continue?

General Henry W. Benham.

It is stated that Gen. Benham is under arrest, at Gauley, for letting Floyd escape through his cowardice, disobedience of orders, or bad management. This will be a grievous disappointment to the people of the West, who have watched Gen. Benham's course during the summer with pride and pleasure, and have regarded him as one of the *few live* Generals in the service. The Cincinnati correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Gen. Schenck and Capt. Platt, who have arrived from Gauley, bring strange reports concerning Gen. Benham. It is the conviction of Rosecrans and all the other officers, *that Floyd was fast through the obstacle covering the Kanawha.* Gen. Benham was charged with a force and ordered to rush forward, short day's march, to cut off the retreat of Floyd, who was receding before our main force. But he (Gen. B.) loitered between six or eight days on Lake Creek, marching up the hill, and then down again, while our army was having knapsacks and muskets to pursue the thief triple quick."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* also says:

"It is quite unlikely that Gen. Benham is justly charged with cowardice. His name has been too honorably and honorably associated with the fact has been the death of many of the men. They dropped all along the road from sheer exhaustion. Says one account:

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"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 15th day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense,

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

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KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty your weakness and locality of disease, by a new and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated with a new Remedy and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, ... Cancers, Chronic ... Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, ... Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal ... Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short ... We are not a "cure-all" doctor ... no case without a fair prospect of ...

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

... Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, ... Nervous Debility, ... Barrenness, &c. ... poisonous drugs, injurious ... Have no delicacy ... cordially invited to call and ...

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

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AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

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BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g641-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President. je10'61-1y

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

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EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g321oj-et-34

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

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CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MACQUEEN & GRINDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be collected by A. S. Grindon, who may be found at the office of DAY & CURTIS, No. 10 Dearborn street.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1861. no30-h557-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Edgar M. Doolittle and James N. Smart, under the firm, name and style of DOOLITTLE & SMART; also the Copartnership heretofore existing between Edgar M. Doolittle, James N. Smart and Orville Olcott, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firms will be settled by either of the partners.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1861. EDGAR M. DOOLITTLE, JAMES N. SMART, ORVILLE OLCOTT.

de2-h584-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore known under the name, and style of WATSON V. COE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

Dec. 1, 1861. WATSON V. COE, WILLIAM H. RICE, SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD.

de2-h589-1w

Wines and Liquors.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE

WHISKEY AND

NATIVE WINE,

FREE FROM ADULTERATIONS, of every description, at

GALE BROTHERS'

Family Drug Store, 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 South Water Street, New York,

Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse or their own importation:

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co., and other Brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-quarter pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKIES—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

se6-x7-744-3m

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and GILT AND ROSEWOOD BEADS, of all sizes and in great variety. Also,

Mouldings, Gilt and Rosewood,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

R. S. APPLEBY offers at wholesale and retail, 131 South Clark street, the largest stock of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Rosewoods are much superior to any in market, and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Don't buy without seeing the Stock.—131 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!

50 TONS STRAW BOARDS.

Received on consignment and for sale low.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Matters at Beaufort—The Contrabands Still Flocking into Camp—Their Gratitude at their Change of Life—Their Disposition Towards their Former Masters.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 25, 1861.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this vicinity since my letter of the 20th inst. Gen. Sherman is displaying great zeal in fortifying his position here, and in a few weeks this post will be perfectly impregnable against any force the enemy may bring against it.

Contraband negroes are constantly coming into camp and placing themselves under the protection of our flag. The Government at Washington should at once take measures for their final disposal. Up to this time several hundred have been employed very profitably in disembarking army stores from the fleet; others are employed on the new fortifications. The female slaves find plenty of employment in washing clothes for the troops. We have enough now to supply all demands, and those that may come in hereafter should be removed as they arrive.

One of the most remarkable features of the new life in South Carolina, is afforded by the negroes. Black servants have been hired by many of the officers, as waiters and washermen and women. Black gangs have worked on the shore, or been used as oarsmen; blacks have served as scouts and guides in the reconnoissances. Crowds of the women and children may be seen in various parts of the camps, but especially near headquarters, where they inhabit their old huts still. There they receive their rations, there they build fires to cook their food or do their washing, and cluster into odd-looking groups, picturesque for all their squalor. The men and boys join them at night, and always, after supper, in a dilapidated outhouse, is held a prayer meeting. I listened outside, last night, and heard ardent ejaculations of thanksgiving for the favorable chance God had given to "my colored brudren." The jargon was absurd, but it was earnest; the singing was out of tune and time, but it was fervent. In some quarters the blacks are less religious, and held a ball to celebrate the coming of the Yankees. I have talked with nearly half of those I have seen; have asked them which they preferred, the new or the old order of things, and though some few here and there spoke kindly of their old masters *there was no mistaking the genuineness of their gratitude for the change.*

At Beaufort, where not a few seemed sad at the pillaging that had occurred, yet even these declared that they had long prayed for our coming. They laughed at the idea of our injuring them, which all declared that their masters had endeavored to instill. The fact that they *receive pay for their labor seems especially to delight them;* and as for comfort, many have told me that they never lived so well before. None evince a vindictive spirit; even those who speak of having been whipped often and severely, are by no means indignant; but on the other hand, those who seem to have been most kindly treated, evince no regret for their old condition. Two or three, perhaps half a dozen, were undoubtedly found armed at Beaufort, but no other indications of a warlike disposition have been detected. The determination of all who can escape, to leave their masters, is, however, continually asserted. So far as the slaves are concerned, an advance into the country from this place would undoubtedly be followed by an immediate rush of the white population toward our camps. I doubt whether they would be guilty of greater atrocities than those of pillage, unless the whites should madly provoke them, or insist upon the slaves following. Centuries of bondage has had its effect, and the spirit of the race is effectually cowed; they are not savages, but slaves; they have already forced two or three hundred of the negroes away with them. Lady's Island, near by, is full of fugitive blacks.

A rebel schooner, containing 30,000 blankets, a large number of Colt's revolvers, and other army stores, has just been brought in, captured by the Dale, of the blockading squadron. The prize is one of the most valuable recently obtained. It was taken off Fernandina.

Slavery the Cause of Rebellion.

[From Charles Sumner's late Speech.]

Parricidal hosts stand arrayed openly against that paternal Government to which they owed loyalty, protection and affection. Never in history did rebellion assume such a front. Call their numbers 400,000 or 200,000—what you will—they far surpass any armed forces ever before martialed in rebellion; they are among the largest ever martialed in war.

And all this is in the name of slavery and for the sake of slavery, and at the bidding of slavery. The profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—was not more exclusively supreme—even according to those words by which he was exposed to the judgment of his contemporaries—

Who rules the Kingdom? The King.
Who rules the King? *The Duke.*
Who rules the Duke? The Devil.

The prevailing part here attributed to the royal favorite belongs now to slavery, which in the rebel States is a more than royal favorite.

Who rules the rebel States? The President.
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules Slavery?

The latter question I need not answer. But all must see—and nobody can deny—that slavery is the ruling idea of the rebellion. It is slavery which martials these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is slavery which stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is slavery which inspires all, from the general to the trumpeter. It is slavery which speaks in the word of command, and which sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is slavery which digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is slavery which pitches its white tents and stations its sentries over against the National Capital. It is slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet; which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing, bursting with death. Wherever this rebellion shows itself—whatever form it takes—whatever thing it does—whatever it meditates—it is moved by slavery; nay, it is slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering, according to the essential law of its being.

Slavery is the inveterate culprit—the transcendent criminal—the persevering traitor—the arch rebel—the open outlaw. As the less is contained in the greater, so the rebellion is all contained in slavery. The tenderness which you show to slavery is, therefore, tenderness to the rebellion itself. The pious caution with which you avoid harming slavery is like that ancient superstition which made the wolf sacred among the Romans and the crocodile sacred among the Egyptians; nor shall I hesitate to declare that every surrender of a slave by your soldiers back to bondage is an offering of human sacrifice—whose shame is too great for any army to bear. That men should still hesitate to strike at slavery is only another illustration of human weakness. The English Republicans, in their bloody contest with the Crown, hesitated for a long time to fire upon the King; but under the valiant lead of Cromwell, surrounded by his well-trained Ironsides, they banished all such scruples, and you know well the result. The king was not shot, but his head was brought to the block.

Rebel "Sympathy" Abroad.

The dispatches by the Canada allude to a "strong letter," in favor of the C. S. A., which the London *Daily News* had deemed it its duty to come out and denounce. The letter in question appears in the London *Times* of the 14th. Its general drift may be gathered from the concluding paragraphs, as follows:

In examining the estimate formed in England upon the present contest, we cannot omit the considerations arising from its effects upon her interests, both political and material. The long series of affronts and aggressions, which was crowned by the flagitious seizure of the Island of San Juan has now reached its last limit. Her naval supremacy still stands forth more prominently than ever now that the Power which competed most successfully with her upon the sea is diminished by half. The stream of emigration is being diverted to her own colonies in Australia and New Zealand.

India stands in a fair way to succeed to the greater part of the cotton monopoly, with the prospect of momentous results. The re-establishment and improvement of the cotton industry in India will bring a new source of wealth to the natives, stimulate and pay for public roads and works of irrigation, hasten reviving solvency, promote an advantageous settlement of the vexed questions of land tenures and labor contracts, and will go far to secure England from the hostility of enemies or the uncertainties of nature in the obtaining and disposing of that product upon which four millions of our people depend for the means of existence.

The civil war in America manifests to the world that democratic government secures no immunity from arbitrary oppression, unnecessary war, profuse expenditure, ignorant and illiberal legislation; we had been well-nigh persuaded that these were characteristic evils of an aristocracy, for which democracy alone would provide a sure panacea. This political lesson is especially valuable, as it coincides with and completes the imperial results obtained from democratic experiments in France.

The disruption of the American Republic will mark an epoch in the advance of Great Britain; but future generations will perhaps remember that from the first she deprecated the internecine conflict which would bring her new strength and wealth. Perhaps future philosophic historians will remark that she only received the reward due to magnanimous patience and forbearance.

I am, sir, yours, &c., M. A.

Laconic Correspondence.

The recent troubles between the students of the University of Moscow and the officers of the Russian Government gave rise to this laconic but pointed correspondence, transmitted by telegraph:

GENERAL IGNATIEFF TO THE EMPEROR.

"Great disturbances at the University. The students will listen to no one; neither to the rector, nor to the curator, nor even to me. What is to be done?"

THE EMPEROR TO IGNATIEFF.

"Make every effort to calm the students. Treat them like a father."

IGNATIEFF'S REPLY.

"I have obeyed your Majesty's commands. The students are in the fortress."

THE EMPEROR'S REJOINDER.

"What do you mean? You have committed some dreadful blunder."

It is clear that Ignatieff's notion of "fatherly treatment" was not in accordance with the Emperor's ideas, but the unlucky General subsequently made an explanation, seeking to justify himself after this fashion:

"I endeavored, Sire, to execute your orders. I arrested two hundred and eighty-three students last Thursday, and *many of them are badly wounded. Your lamented father could scarcely have done more.*"

The italicized words are certainly to the point.

We are indebted to the London *Times* for a "commentary," which may throw some light upon the question at issue:

The explanation of poor General Ignatieff's supposed mistake is to be found in the fact that there are no articles in the Russian language, and that in such phrases as "like my father," or "as my father" (would have done), the possessive pronoun is usually omitted.

At Baraboo, Wis., the snow was two feet deep on last Monday.

The Common Sense Society.

[Will the editor oblige a friend by giving the enclosed a place in his paper?]

ART. I. The object of this Society is to save the country by sacrificing any amount of SIN, and as much time, money and blood as may be necessary.

ART. II. Any person shall be a member, for one year, who sends to his Representative in Congress a letter, bearing his own signature, to the following effect:

To HON. ——————: DEAR SIR—It is my desire that, as representing my interests in Congress, you will at the earliest and at every opportunity vote for a policy that will make JUSTICE TO ALL the means as well as the end of this war; that will hold slavery null and void, and use all the strength of black as well as white men to crush the rebellion.

If Congress thinks that such action would infringe any rights that loyal slaveholders may have under the compromises, let it immediately buy their slaves into freedom and pay in bonds—the time of the masters to prove their loyalty, by accepting the bonds, being limited to one month—and let these bonds and the expenses of the war, including a generous allotment of land to each soldier, be provided for by confiscating the lands of rebels as fast as they can be conquered.

Faithfully, your Constituent,

ART. III. Any person shall be a life-member who gets this Constitution printed and sends it to his acquaintances in other States.

A man who IS a brother is worth more than cotton.

Matters at the South.

[From the Louisville Journal, 30th.]

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who had traveled pretty extensively recently in the far South. We have known him personally for years, and have full confidence in his statements. He represents that the *people* of the South are greatly alarmed, and that they entertain the very worst fears as to the result of the war. The blow which has been struck by the Federal fleet in South Carolina has contributed to heighten their fears, and many communities are bordering on despair. In some sections a strong Union sentiment exists, but the expression of that sentiment is suppressed by the rebellious rabble. Our informant traveled from New Orleans to Memphis, and thence to Bowling Green by way of Nashville. He saw no troops between New Orleans and Memphis, and presumes that the enlistment of soldiers has ceased, the resources of the South having been pretty well exhausted. The prices of the necessaries of life at the South, he says, are very high, which is owing, to some extent, to the scarcity of par funds. Gold and Kentucky money commands a premium of fifteen to twenty per cent., and can be obtained only with great difficulty at those rates. He had but little opportunity to obtain intelligence in reference to the rebel force in the vicinity of Bowling Green, but he does not think it so great as has been represented. There are no batteries at Nashville, the authorities not having deemed that point in the least danger from Federal invasion.

The Kanawha Valley.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 23.]

Recent arrivals of intelligent gentlemen from the Kanawha country give us information of the condition of things existing there. The picture is by no means inviting. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" might appropriately be localized in that section. The people have had a dear bought experience of the cost of the revolution. From having been one of the richest, most prosperous, and, in many respects, one of the most inviting sections of the State, it has become one of the most impoverished, distracted, uninviting. Since early in the summer, the Valley has been a scene of warfare. Wise came among the people as a besom of devastation. He literally laid bare the country all around him. His worthless promises to pay are left wide spread among the people; but, alas! their corn, their wheat, their oats, their hay, their bacon, their all is gone—to be heard of no more. He took horses, mules, and wagons, and impressed them in his service, both as he came and as he left. He paid for nothing the whole time. His cavalry sustained themselves by depredations first upon one farm, then upon another. They roved from field to field, and from locality to locality, like droves of grasshoppers. They let down fences, entered in and fed their horses from grain in the shock. They took corn and oats from the barns. They quartered themselves at the tables of farmers like so many brigands and footpads—never even giving so much as a slip of Wise's scrip in return. Their trail was desolation everywhere.

A Human Salamander.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A curious experiment, proving how a man may render himself incombustible, took place the other day at Compiegne before the Emperor and Empress, and about twenty other persons. A wooden house was constructed in the park, near the palace. A company of Zouaves and firemen was summoned. M. Buvert, the Shadrac who was to exhibit his asbestine powers, appeared clothed in his fire-proof garments, and set the house on fire, amid particular recommendations from the Empress not to be rash, but to confine himself to a simple experiment. When the house was well on fire, and the flames bursting from the windows, M. Buvert went in and out like a perfect salamander, without sustaining the least inconvenience. The Empress was astonished and frightened, and frequently cried out "*Assez! assez!*" After he had gone in and out several times, M. Buvert approached the Emperor and talked with him for some time about his fire-proof apparatus. He assured his Majesty that he was not at all incommoded by the heat, and that by means of *a reservoir of air in his coiffure*, he could remain from eight to ten minutes in the fire. [Was he a conjurer, or a wag, this man?] The Emperor felicitated the inventor and promised to recommend him, expressing a desire that a system of saving from fire which might be of great importance, should be made the subject of a serious examination.

The Question of the Blockade.

The London *Court Journal* says:

We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting, that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American ports was discussed, *when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.*

—The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society says that at Des Moines on the second Wednesday of January next, premiums of $10 each and diplomas will be awarded for practical essays on each of the following subjects: cattle; horses and mules; sheep; hogs; transplanting and culture of evergreens; timber culture; hedging; and on the culture of tame grass. Farmers, practical men, are requested to compete for these prizes. The committee have had a surfeit of theoretical essays.

—Venezuela is one of the countries where cotton grows wild, and an English company has been formed to promote its culture. An estate of 283,400 acres, part of the patrimony of the liberator Bolivar, has been purchased at a cost of £100,000, and the enterprise will be vigorously pushed. Before the revolution, some two or three million pounds of cotton were annually exported from the port of Cabello, being the product of that neighborhood, and of an average quality, fully equal to that grown in our Southern States.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Miller, in the payment of his promissory note, dated July 10th, 1858, for the sum of seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars ($7,680), payable to L. C. Paine Freer or order, and due one year from date, there being now due thereon about forty-seven hundred dollars. Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust, executed by said Miller, of date with said note, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 156 (156) of Deeds, page 447, and in pursuance with the powers of another Deed of Trust, dated March 30th, A. D. 1861, executed by Ira Scott, Special Commissioner, &c. and recorded in the office of said Recorder on the 20th day of November, 1861, and marked by said Recorder, Document No. 54,006, we, the undersigned, Trustees named in said Deeds, respectively, will on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the application of said Freer, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, lots fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block ninety-seven (97), in the School Section Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said note, with interest, and costs of sale.

EPHRAIM INGALLS.

Chicago, Nov. 26th, 1861. JAMES M. ADSIT.

de2-h577-td

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 28th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the 18th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 58, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume payment of all incumbrances on said premises.

no28-h544-3w CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. H. MAYBORN, Compl't's Sol'r. no19-h394-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley, for the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. no5-h109-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861.—Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty-Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. no5-h109-4w

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS,

BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,

Of Good Quality and Regulation Shades. A few pieces of these very scarce Goods, JUST RECEIVED BY

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—200 Pieces MORE OF THOSE

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS,)

FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE,

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—100 Pieces

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS,

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—500 Pieces

FRENCH MERINOS,

Below the cost of Importation.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest Stock in the West.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS DE POPLINS,

And all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in Dress Goods now in stock.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

We now exhibit in our

CLOAK ROOM

All the latest Paris shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of fashionable material, at extremely low prices.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

For the Retail Price of the materials.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags,

At $27.50.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NET CASH,

200 Packages Domestics,

Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for net cash, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

se9-g222-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

HOOP SKIRTS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

16 Hoop Skirt for 50c.
20 " " " 62c.
25 " " " 80c.
30 " " " $1.00.

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

A great variety, at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake-st.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-1y

SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE.

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

[se10-g380-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no7'61-h59-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se9'61

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET.

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[se10-g576-3m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-1y

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 125 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 22, Chicago, Ill. se21-1y

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. [se19] LOUIS ZAHM.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

We will keep the very best stock, and sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERNS. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no23-h531-tojal'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 LAKE STREET,

Chicago, - - - Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

Manufacture Exclusively in New York.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

se2-g488-3m MARTIN & BROS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of their Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
600 "	RUSSIA IRON,
130 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,980 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
4,000 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g913-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERNS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap18'61-1y]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

jy18'61-1y

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARBS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 90 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. no23-h72-1m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h270-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

se7-g314-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x27 18x32 20x44 26x38 24x42 24x32
20x46 22x32 21x41 22x42 24x36 21x33
22x32 21x24 24x30 22x33

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stock.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh9 CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

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NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—168 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 168 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. HALLAM, Post Office Box 2343. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply parties with superior and reliable help. de1h578-2w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. DAVIS desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 300. [oc11'61-ly

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SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 37 South Water street. Cash advances made on consignments for sale in this market or shipment East.

N. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. T. G. M'LAURY.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

169 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h383-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

181½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g889-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g597-6m] J. B. HUBLBUT.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 78 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE.

se2-g466-3m

RICE FAY & CO.,

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

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ja28'61-1y

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For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

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No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

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UNDERWOOD & CO.,

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mh22'60

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-h298

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Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

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N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS. Post Office Box 6287.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Gourd Freres, Yelverdon Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18'60-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [my17'61-1y] G. W. UPDIKE.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh2-d137-1y

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Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD, [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE, [j30-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. [au26-g447-6m] G. N. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [fe29'60-1y] E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 226 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja11-1y

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to customers. se8-61-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS, [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15'61-1y

M. S. NICHOLS, O. P. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au18-c891-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 138 and 240 South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

mh31'60-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 137 and 139 East Washington street. my26-1y

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. B. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

L. G. MORRY,

ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour,
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,
10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries,
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries,

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

R. P. STANLEY, 183 South Water Street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled to short order and at the lowest rates. [jy16] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11.30 P. M., except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays; arrives at 9.30 A. M.

my13 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 9.30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

4.30 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11.45 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc1-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9.00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11.45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4.30 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9.30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays)
6.30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)
5.40 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6.30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, at the Depot, West Side, Chicago.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6.30 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6.30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10.45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5.30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.05 A. M., Albany 4.15 A. M., New York 9.50 P. M., Boston 12.30 A. M.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.25, Albany 9.15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4.30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6.00 A. M., Mail Train; 6.30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Fast Express; and 11.00 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 6.30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9.30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7.30 P. M., Logansport 9.05 P. M., Alton 11.15 P. M., St. Louis 11.50 P. M., Terre Haute 1.35 A. M., Cairo 4.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10.15 A. M., Springfield 1.15 P. M., Alton 10.05 A. M., St. Louis 10.40 A. M., Terre Haute 3.15 P. M., Vincennes 1.10 P. M., Evansville 3.35 P. M., Cairo 3.45 P. M.

On Saturdays the 4.00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4.00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
6.15 A. M. 7.25 A. M.
12.00 M. 1.25 P. M.
5.20 P. M. 6.20 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9.10 A. M. and 12.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12.50 P. M. and 4.15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11.20 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8.35 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

no3

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,

(430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A RAILROAD."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1'60-1y

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6.00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
6.10 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 7.40 A. M. and 9.40 P. M.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 139 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my13

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located as No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; Depot, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North st., Baltimore; and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, Trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows (Sundays excepted): 11.30 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, and intermediate points; 11.30 A. M. and 11.30 P. M. for Dixon, ... Fulton, Clinton, ... and intermediate points; 5.00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.30 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, ... and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... Mail Train arrives ... Night Express ... Mendota Accommodation ...

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is.....
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is.....

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in hands of Agents.....
2d—Real Estate unincumbered.....
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount.....
5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks.....
6th—Debts due for premiums.....
7th—All other assets belonging to the Company.....

Total.....

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due.....
Losses in suspense, waiting proof.....

Total liabilities.....

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amendatory act approved January 31st, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	[illegible]
Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 180 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

no13-h370-1m

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is.....$150,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is.....150,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents.....$8,779 16
2d—Real Estate unincumbered.....None.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage.....
5th—Bank and other stocks.....
6th—Debts due for premiums.....
7th—All other securities.....

Total Assets.....

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due.....
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof.....
All other claims against the Company.....none.

Total Liabilities.....

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 31st, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.
2d—The amount of the capital stock is.....
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is.....

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents.....
2d—Real Estate.....
3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company.....
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first mortgage.....
5th—Loans secured by pledges of stocks, bonds and mortgages, other than real estate.....
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums.....
7th—Accrued interest not due.....
7th—All other assets belonging to the Co.....

Total Assets.....

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses unadjusted.....
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company.....
All other claims against the Company.....

Total Liabilities.....

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located in the City and State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereof, approved January 31st, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn,	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York,	[illegible]
Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn,	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	[illegible]
International Life Insurance Society, of London,	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 180 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

no13-h371-1m

Machinery.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE

AGENCY FOR

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.

Prices, $40, $65 and $200.

ALSO,

PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,

Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.

PRICE, $21.00

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.

BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

HORSE POWERS—CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power, for one or two horses, with continuous iron and chilled rollers and thimbles—the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of best patterns. Made and sold by KEINE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey,) 42 Canal street, corner of Washington, Chicago. se7-g361-3m

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL, FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

no6-h169-3m

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

no13-h329-1m

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Also, Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or upwards. MORGAN & FURNESS.

no18-h357-1m Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers', Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., Sole Agents, 35 Beekman street, New York.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SABRE SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 23 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office. oc13-1y

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Daggers, Ammunition, &c. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder, Wholesale and Retail.

ap8-1y HIRAM ... 186 Lake street.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

THE CITY.

GOOD NEWS.—The Central Skating Park will be open in a few days.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the first district, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a bonfire on Clark street.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Thomas Rice, of this city, has been appointed Surgeon of the gunboat Essex at St. Louis.

SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.—No person is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the approaching festival who has not a duly authorized book to contain subscriptions and donations for that purpose.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—Those about to subscribe for the present session would find it to their advantage to call on McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have already a large list of names which will be forwarded to Washington in a few days.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. All those ladies interested in the late fair and festival are especially desired to attend.
E. T. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—There was no session of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the members being absent upon their customary term-visit to the Poor House. In the meantime the Chairman is making up his committee which will be reported to-day.

CHANGE ON DEARBORN STREET.—Wadhams, Willard & Co., have removed their Ice office from the Masonic Temple to No. 1 Van Fleets building, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. Entrance to the rooms, stairway on Dearborn street. Those who have not yet paid their ice bills will find the new location convenient for them.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany's Sermon.

In another place will be found the sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Tiffany on Sunday evening last, upon "The Unwritten History of the Rebellion," for the manuscript of which we are indebted to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. We commend the sermon to our readers as a timely and eloquent production.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES OF THE OFFICERS.

REVISIONS OF THE FRUIT LISTS.

Discussion on Small Fruits.

FIRST DAY.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, as advertised, convened at Bryan Hall at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The representation was not large but if lacking in point of numbers this was more than compensated by the energy and earnestness of those present.

Dr. Kennicott took the Chair, and Mr. C. T. Chase, one of the Secretaries, being the only representative present of that office, had Mr. Flagg of Madison county appointed as an assistant.

On motion of C. P. Bragdon, Messrs. Edgar Sanders, Overman, Mann, Starr and Bragdon were appointed a committee to report an order of business by the Chair.

President Kennicott introduced the subject of the receipt of plants in a frozen state and the manner of their treatment.

Dr. Kennicott said he had had a great many trees frozen and had lost but one lot. When when well packed and properly thawed he had not lost a tree. He generally lift his business, took his trees home, took a piece of fine soft ground, stripped the bundles as well as he could, laid them in a trough, and took them out in the spring all right. Another lot he put down cellar, where the temperature was about 40 deg., and let them thaw out gradually. He was of the opinion that in the case of hardy plants, when properly packed, one gradual thawing did not hurt them in the least. In covering in the ground, great care should be taken to have the earth come in close contact with the root, to exclude the air. In regard to packing, he thought that puddling in clay was the best and most satisfactory manner with which he was acquainted. The clay becomes solid and does not ferment.

The Committee on Business reported, through C. P. Bragdon, the following order of business, which was adopted: 1st. Admission of Members. 2d. Address of C. P. Bragdon. 3d. Address of Dr. Kennicott. 4th. Reports of Committees. 5th. Reading of Communications. 6th. Reading and Revision of Fruit Lists.

The following gentlemen came forward, paid their admission fees and were declared members of the society:

C. R. Overman, Bloomington, Illinois; James E. Starr, Alton; Charles Merritt, Battle Creek, Michigan; R. H. Fell, Bloomington, Illinois; G. W. Minier, Mackinaw, Tazwell county; Jonathan Higgins, Woodburn, Tazwell county; A. R. Whitney, Franklin, Bureau county; W. D. Robinson, Henry, Marshall county; W. H. Hanson, Franklin, Bureau county; J. P. Nash, Ottawa, Lasalle county; W. C. Flagg, Moro, Madison county; Robert Douglass, Waukegan; James Crow, Crystal Lake, McHenry county; Richard H. Holden, Bloomington, Ill.; J. H. McChesney, Chicago.

The welcoming address of C. P. Bragdon, Esq., of the Chicago Gardeners' Society, followed. It was happily conceived and most appropriate.

Dr. Kennicott replied substantially as follows:

We came here not so much for our own pleasure and profit, as for the benefit of the Northwest. In this duty we must all take a part. The readiest writers and ablest talkers are not always the best instructors. We should not jump at conclusions. We must have no axes to grind. I am making my last lecture, and you will credit me that I mean what I say. I have followed practical horticulture for a quarter of a century, but be that as it may, attending the last legislature, I engaged an agent to advocate a special charter—an appropriation of $500 to $1,000. To all these efforts no direct reply was received, except from one, a rural member of Cook county, one from Lake county, and the Speaker of the House. One hundred pages of the State Agricultural report was all we could get. The servants of the people had too much to do. Other matters were of more importance, and liable to pay better for legislation. This took all the conceit out of your agent, but did not in the least diminish his confidence in the honesty of politicians.

As a society we are no more than before. We can print an report ourselves. And I doubt not the moneyed men of Chicago will aid us a little. Railroads and our citizens have some soul. I am indebted to my young friend, Chas. P. Bragdon, for valuable aid. The Galena and Chicago Union and Northwestern Railroads pass our members home free; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy return at 20 per cent. A few free passes were furnished by Mr. Arthur of the Central. The people of Chicago, I know—some of them—very well.

Since the time of the earliest politician, the bone and sinew, the hard-handed laborers, have only been in request, just previous to an election. We are animated puppets, moved by the showman. We get no pay but words, words. The patriotism, love of country, of politicians, are all bosh. [Cheers.] Let us so understand it. We are four-fifths of the population, the late census returns aver, yet we are a nonentity. In our State Constitutional Convention we should have elected full one-half of the members. Have we any representation? I will venture the assertion that full half at least, if not politicians, are lawyers. I have, however, great faith in one tall member of that Convention and some true farmers. [Cheers.] We must have a hearing in the new Constitution. Let Egypt join us in a demand upon the next Legislature and we shall be heard.

And now let's all to the practical work before us. My last inaugural, and anticipated valedictory, are ended together.

The following letter, among many others, of a like character, was read by the Secretary.

COBDEN, Nov. 25, 1861.

DR. KENNICOTT: Mr. Baker and myself send over a box of apples for the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. The apple crop was a good one and our people have planted popular market sorts. They pay well. This is the home of the peach. One firm planted forty-five acres of peach trees, six years ago. The first crop was gathered this year, and sold for $12,000, enough to pay all previous expenses, including the purchase of the farm. Another Pomologist, eighteen months ago, bought a fruit farm of forty acres at $45 per acre. This year his crop netted him the price paid for his farm. An acquaintance this year sold his peaches for four or five dollars per tree. The orchard was a natural frost, three years ago. In the height of the fruit season here, the common laborer can easily supply his family with all the fruit they can use, it being as cheap an article of diet as potatoes. Pears are very promising, but as yet too dear to be used freely. Grapes this year rotted badly. Native blackberries abundant. The strawberry has done well here and is being cultivated to a considerable extent for market; also the Houghton Seedling Gooseberry succeeds well. Cultivating fruit here pays only where people go intelligently to work. Yours truly,
J. A. CARPENTER.

Mr. Minier of Mackinaw, Tazewell county, reported the following question for discussion: Should trees of all kinds be pruned? Should fruit trees be pruned?"

Robert Douglass, of Waukegan, presented a few suggestions on the different varieties of fruits.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business of the afternoon being the reading and revision of the fruit list recommended by the Society, C. P. Bragdon read the list of apples recommended for Northern Illinois. The remarks were at first directed to the Early Harvest variety. The speakers were Messrs. Merritt of Battle Creek, Mich.; Kennicott, and Minkler. They were unanimous in the decision that for our Northern latitudes the Early Harvest were the best species. They were sold last year as early as July. Mr. Sherman, of Winnebago county, gave his experience in grafting this species of apple. He thought the apple too tender for our temperature.

Mr. Kimball, of Winnebago, was in favor of the apple, and saw no difficulty in raising them when top-grafted. Mr. Douglass, of Waukegan, thought the variety more hardy than Spitzenbergs and Golden Russets. Every year they had a few apples, and took up but little space. He thought they should be grafted upon slow-growing seedlings, this having the effect of hardening the product. The variety retains its leading place upon the list.

The Caledonia Red.—Mr. Hansen, of Lee county, liked this apple for its bearing qualities. Messrs. Overman, Kennicott and others were of the same opinion: No change.

Duchess Oldenburg.—The President said the more planted the better. The proper proportion to a family orchard should be about three of this species. It is hardy. Neither cold, heat, drought nor lice will kill it. The Duchess was not changed.

Keswick Codlin.—This is an excellent cooking variety and should go with the one preceding. Mr. Minkler, of Kendall county, spoke to the Codlin, also Messrs. Douglass & Kennicott. It is an early bearer. "Rural" has 200 in his orchard. No change.

Sweet June.—Mr. Overman, of McLean, said this was his hobby. He proceeded to dilate upon the beauties of his protege. It is early, hardy, luscious, juicy, tastes well in the last stages of ripeness. They are of the sweet class and make, when early, good cider, but are rather prone to worms.

ADDITIONS.

Mr. Hansen spoke of the *Coles Quince*, and recommended it, be added to the list. Mr. Nash, of Ottawa, introduced the *Early Pennock*. The *Primate* was introduced by Dr Hoy of Wisconsin. Added to list for trial. The *White June*, by Mr. Kimball, of Winnebago county.

SUMMER AMATEUR LIST.

Benoni.—Mr. Overman moved to transfer this variety to the standard list. It was contended that it was too tender for the North. Motion withdrawn.

Red Astrican.—Dr. Hoy advocated this quality. They were not great bearers, but very juicy. On motion of Mr. Douglass, it was added to the general list and recommended for general cultivation. Mr. Clough, of Elk Grove, was favorable to the change. Mr. Crow, of Crystal Lake, took the same ground.

Summer Queen—Not changed.

ADDITIONS.

Dr. Hoy wished the *Summer Rose* added to the summer amateur list. The variety is tolerably hardy, a passable bearer and good fruiter. Dr. Kennicott advocated its merits. On motion it was so added.

AUTUMN LIST FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

Famuse—A good apple. *Maiden's Blush*—Kills in cold winters but is a beautiful apple and bears well. No change. *Fall Swaar* (of the West)—Not changed. A clean, hardy, No. 1, apple. *Bailey Sweet*—No change. *Lowell*—Not as good at the North as at the South. A little tender.

AMATEUR LIST.

Mr. Sherman wished to have the Sweet Pear variety added to the amateur list. Dr. Haskell gave a list of its excellencies. It is hardy, raises choice and lasting fruit of a yellow color, and a blush where exposed to the sun. In Winnebago county it is very large and bears full. Mr. Sherman attested to the truth of this. It spots a little in wet seasons. This has been more the case the past season than previously. On motion it was added to the list for further trial.

Rousseau—Mr. Kimball introduced this variety. It is like the *Maiden Blush*, only larger. It is a tart apple, not so good for dessert, but an excellent cooking apple and bears well—not added.

Fall Strawberry—not changed. *Holland Pippin*—the latter was struck from the list.

Fall Wine—no change. *Southern Sweet*—no change. *Striped Gillflower*—no change.

ADDITIONS.

Rambo—by Dr. Kennicott. *Ramsell's Red Sweet*—no action. *Sweet Russett*—by Mr. Chase—no action;

[Messrs. H. M. Thompson, Lake Forest; A. Bryant, Princeton, and S. B. Minkler, of Specie Grove, Kendall county, here entered and took their seats as members of the Society.]

Black Detroit—Introduced by Dr. Hoy. A sweet apple, large, flat, red, a good bearer—added to the amateur list for trial.

WINTER FRUIT FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

Winesap—No change. *Rowles' Janet*—Bore well this year in Winnebago county; no change. *Domine*—Killed in a hard winter; a tender tree; moved by Mr. Sherman that it be struck from the list; lost. *Jonathan*—No change; everything in its favor. *Willow Twig*—No change. *White Pippin*—To remain on the list.

Yellow Bellflower—According to Dr. Hoy, a handsome fruit, but unproductive, and does not pay. According to others it commences bearing late. The tree has to get size, and should have a sandy soil. *Roman Stem*—No change—*Red Romanite*—Passed. *Talman's Sweet*—A winter sweet apple; no change. *Fulton*—No change.

ADDITIONS.

Dr. Hoy presented what he called the *Peck's Pleasant*. A difficulty arose as to the nomenclature of the apple, and the Doctor contended that if it was not *Peck's Pleasant*, it was very pleasant fruit, a *bon mot* which spoke favorably of the good temper of the introducer. No action. *Canada Red*—This was offered by Mr. Merritt. No action. *Northern Spy*—Recommended by Mr. Douglass. Does not need pruning. Added to the list.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were added to the Society:

Dr. P. R. Hoy, Racine, Wis.
E. Payson Snow, Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill.
S. R. Periam, Calumet, Cook Co., Ill.
T. M. Alexander, Dixon, Ill.
J. T. Little, Dixon, Ill.
J. C. Ure, Chicago, Ill.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention for the evening opened at seven o'clock, according to adjournment, the President in the chair, who announced the order of proceedings, before agreed upon, viz: Rural Horticulture—small fruits. It was suggested to begin with the seasons, hence the first brought up was

THE STRAWBERRY.

Wilson's Albany.—Mr. Galusha said he had nothing new to offer. As far as he had fruited, the Wilson's Albany was the most profitable to raise. Mr. Samuel Edwards coincided. He advised a light covering of cornstalks, instead of straw—the latter having a tendency to "cheat;" cornstalks were a good covering and fostered no weeds. Dr. Kennicott said the variety required more water than any other kind, and more frequent renewal of the beds. He thought the great success of Mr. Davis with his strawberry was principally owing to his abundant supply of water. C. P. Bragdon was of the opinion that it might be essential on sandy soil, but not on other kinds. Mr. Ure coincided in the idea. The "Doctor" still held to his statement, and maintained that water was necessary. Mr. Crow gave his experiences. He covered his plants with leaves, made his soil moist and light, manured well, and had most extraordinary success and the finest strawberries he ever saw.

Mr. Nash, of Ottawa, spoke to the subject. He prepared a plat of ground 15x60, made a new bed, and in it put Wilson's Seedling; then put out three other varieties adjoining. The Wilson Seedling lot produced five bushels, and lasted twenty-one days; his Neck Pine, Hudson and Burr's New Pine, lasted fourteen days: they were about half as productive as the Albany. He raised another sort, the Hooker Seedling, which also produced well. The children said: "Let the others go and keep the Hooker." If he raised for market he would cultivate the Albany. His Hooker was gathered six days after the others had given out. But they commenced bearing a week later than the others.

Mr. Starr, of Alton, considered the Wilson hardly calculated for marketing; it was profitable, but unfit for use when placed beside other qualities. They needed a great amount of sugar to render them palatable. He thought the principle of growing fruits for profit to themselves, alone, was pernicious. The public taste should be fostered and cultivated.

Mr. Minier, of Tazewell county, remarked that it was necessary to give the public something they would cultivate. Wilson's Albany was that berry. It would almost climb a fence; blue grass could hardly kill it.

Wilson's Albany was allowed to remain on the list, it being left for the people to find out whether it was *the* berry, or not. It is at least the only berry that at present the public generally know anything about. The soil undoubtedly has much to do with its flavor and acidity, or its sweetness.

Necked Pine—This variety, said Mr. Galusha, has frequently failed from want of male pistils near it. No change.

Early Washington or *Iowa.*—Mr. Kidder thought it would give more fruit, with reasonable care, than any other species. It must not be neglected, however. C. P. Bragdon coincided, and gave some experiences of gentlemen connected with the Gardeners' Society in this city. It was sold by some dealers as the *Mammoth Prolific*. He found it also sold under other other synonyms. It is a prolific berry, which probably accounts for its rather extended range of nomenclature. It is a little earlier than the *Wilson's Seedling*. The celebrated *Brooks' Prolific*, sold of late years at such exhorbitant rates in this city and elsewhere, was only the *Iowa* under another name. The *Iowa* retains its position on the list.

ADDITIONS.

It was moved by Mr. Kimball that the *Triomphe de Grand* be added to the list recommended for general cultivation. Dr. Kennicott sustained the berry. He had at one time thought that no imported berry could be of much use to us, but he had changed his mind, and believed that the one under discussion could be successfully and profitably cultivated here. Mr. Kimball, of Rockford, remarked that people in his vicinity liked the *Triomphe de Grand* above even *Wilson's Seedling*. They repaid good treatment, and could not be neglected. The motion was carried.

The Hooker.—C. P. Bragdon moved that the *Hooker* be added to the list. Dr. Haskell preferred it. It demanded much attention, but repaid all with interest. Mr. Kidder bought a stock of *Hookers*. He knew some were very partial to them. It does not produce as well as some others in his vicinity. It is a dark, characteristic berry. He would not advise its addition to the list. Mr. Bragdon advocated the *Hooker*. He thought they would bring a better rate than Wilson's. Mr. Chandler, of Wisconsin, said that among fifteen varieties raised near Madison, the *Hooker* produced less than any of the remainder. The motion was lost.

Brighton Pine.—Mr. Chandler, of Wisconsin, wished to have this species added to the list for general cultivation. A motion to this effect was made. Lost.

AMATEUR LIST.

McEvoy.—No change.
Longworth.—No change.

FOR FURTHER TRIAL.

Pyrimidal C'Millon.—It was decided to put this species on the list for further trial.

British Queen.—Mr. Kidder recommended the species to also be added to the same list. It is large, long, and of good flavor, but has not been tested sufficiently for general use. The motion was lost.

Victoria.—Mr. Chandler had cultivated the species, but aside from its size, could not recommend it. It did not yield well. It is also very tender. Mr. Ozanne, of Wisconsin, spoke upon the berry, and coincided with the remarks previously made.

Mr. Braydon made a report on the programme for to-day. It is as follows:

1st. Reports of committees and communications.

2nd. Revision of Fruit list (concluded if possible.)

Messrs. Starr, Little, Chase, Overman and Fell, were appointed a committee on revision and publication.

The order of business for this evening will be an address by Dr. Hoy, of Wisconsin, on "The Spotted Woodpecker," (Sap Sucker,) a subject in which all are interested who raise fruit of any kind.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. Tiffany at the Clark Street M. E. Church, Dec. 1.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven; * * a time to kill, and a time to heal; * * a time of war, and a time of peace."—Eccles. ch. 3.

I understand these words to be a prophecy of the future, and not the approval of an existing fact. God permits much which he does not approve; and the history of the world's life will be the result of its antagonism to God. The whole spirit of Christianity is averse to a time for killing and a time for war, for the mission of Christianity is peace, and her wreath is of olive and not of laurel. And yet, since War will exist, in all probability until the ushering in of millennial days, when the nations shall snake war no more, and when violence shall no more be heard in the land, it becomes a duty of serious magnitude for every christian to determine what is his duty, when the nation of which he is a member is involved in strife. God rules and overrules wars and fightings among men, and blessings undoubtedly are brought from the world's life as the result of war; yet no Christian man can feel that war is either desirable or that, in an absolute sense, it is right, it must be as the choice of the lesser of two evils, when it results in the act of Christian people, the less of two evils; for there are things that are worse than war, as there are crimes that are more foul than murder.

The effects of war as they manifest themselves to those who are brought in contact with them always teach certain and uniform lessons; and therefore the nature of the remarks to which I shall call your attention this evening, must of necessity be trite. There is no novelty in the results of war, however new the machinery of war may be, and however peculiar the circumstances by which it has been brought about. The disastrous effects of war are always seen in its results upon property, upon life and upon morals; and the mission which I have just accomplished in behalf of gentlemen of this city, has taken me somewhat in contact with the existing state of things in Missouri, and I propose to speak to you briefly, first of the facts as they exist, and then of our duty as Christians with regard to them.

The first thing that will strike one who now visits a State which is the seat of war, will be, the deserted levees, the closed warehouses, the silence that is in the streets where but a few months ago all was busy, bustling, active, stirring life. You will find men standing idle or lounging in their offices, who but a few months ago would have discharged any one in their employ if they had been found so situated; and the vessels which line the river shore—the few which are to be found there, are war vessels, or vessels which, instead of being engaged in the ordinary peaceful pursuits of commerce, are chartered by the Government to carry men and munitions of war, and the question at once is forced upon the mind that this must be by its very nature, disastrous in its effects upon industry. Pass out of the city and you may not reach its barriers or its limits without a military permit wherein your name and age, the peculiarities of your appearance, your birthplace and present residence are all stated so as to be contrasted with the record kept in the Marshal's office; and you may not go on such a pass as that without your signature upon honor, of fealty to the Government of the United States, and invoking upon yourself, in case of its violation, the penalty of death. Now where such precautions as these are necessary—and they are necessary there—industry can not have a field for its development. Where a condition of things exists which necessitates such a rule and control, you do not hear the busy hammer and the saw of the mechanic, you do not find the laboring men engaged in their vocations, but industry is in effect paralyzed. Go as I did, out of that city and southwards towards Pilot Knob and Ironton and there, though God has piled up the iron in mountains, and placed all underneath that and under all the hills, rich veins of lead, and although iron and lead are the sinews of war, yet the effect of the war has been to displace the miners, and but a very few are working those rich veins of metal and carrying off those stores of wealth. Industry is paralyzed by war. Go with me into the southwestern portion of the State, and as I spent two days upon horseback visiting the different camps and examining them, the whole of the highway was obstructed by the trains of fugitives—men with their families and their effects following in the train of the retreating army. No opportunity for industry—no opportunity for the maintenance of a livelihood was left them—and war has placed that curse upon the land, and these trains of families, four hundred and eighty-three of which passed that week on that road near Rolla in Missouri—that train of emigrants had passed from a region of country 55 miles long by 4½ wide, if I am rightly informed, where the fire and flames have consumed the fences, the barns, the hayricks and the homes, and there is nothing left but blackness and darkness such as marks our prairies after they have been devastated by fire. Industry is paralyzed by war!

But the paralyzing of industry is not the only noted and marked evil of war; the positive destruction which is done to existing property marks it with terror. I did not cross a bridge in Missouri that was not of necessity guarded by military bands. I passed more than one bridge that had been hastily and temporarily secured, it having been attempted either to loosen the foundations that it might plunge the train headlong into the abyss, or else had been burned with fire, and all this took place in this year of Grace. These are some of the outside events, and if it were not for that provision of skill by which those cities which are most exposed have been fortified, whole cities might even at this day and at this hour be laid waste, and all our churches, and our schoolhouses, and our hospitals, and our asylums, and our marts of trade, and all our happy homes be swept away, because it is a time of war.

And, if you will observe how all the mechanical ingenuity and industry of the land is being absorbed in a special direction; men do not make reapers for wheat, men do not now make plows with which to till the soil, men are not now engaged in directing industry into those channels which prosper in peace: but almost all the patents now issued are for new machines for murder, new facilities for driving men into the awful realities of eternity, new modes of entrenching our homes against our enemies or of bringing down our wrath upon our enemies. These are the terrible disasters of a state of war looking at it merely in its results upon *property*, seeing merely the outside of things in their least offensive and least forbidding forms. But when to this destruction of property, this diversion of industry and appropriation of skill, you add the actual expense of the war, and count the money sunk, not as the ten millions of our currency as been within the last twelve months—not merely thus, but left in the shape of iron rain and leaden balls in human limbs—then we may form some idea of the effect which war has upon property. A single item may be of interest to some. It has been calculated accurately that the expense to the United States government of the Florida war, one of the least expensive of the few wars in which we have been engaged, was ten times more than would be sufficient to have purchased a copy of every book that has ever been printed since the introduction of types and of paper. The United States might have had a library and in it every book that has ever been printed, paid for, and nine-tenths of the money still on hand, if the expenses of that war had been appropriated in that way.

But let us pass to another point. War shows itself a great evil in its waste of life. And what is life that we can speak of wasting it? What is it that it is so cheap a matter as to be thoughtlessly set down as merely one of the incidents or accidents of war? What is life to you, what is life to yours, that we speak with almost joy when we read in our morning prints to our families around our tables, of the number of lives that have been taken from the enemy, or the small number of lives that have been lost among our own troops? Is it not one of the most fearful evils of war that we have come to treat a thing, which in itself is so sacred, so triflingly? Think how we speak of the life of a man. God's own breath in man's nostrils, as of no more importance than merely to be considered as valued against so much iron or so much steel! The sacredness of life, merely considering it as human and not as immortal, looking at it merely as productive in its faculties, productive in its industry, merely looking upon the life of one man as being the centre of one home and of a group of hearts, what is it! And to think how lavish war is in taking away life. I will not attempt to describe a battle field, for my hearers, the results of war on life are not seen in the battlefields! The destruction of life by the existence of war can never be computed by the wounded and the dead that lie heaped upon the plain. These are not the real drains of life; if you would know the truth you may find it in the hospitals rather than in the fields, for the statistics which are given as the result of modern computation, show that not one life is lost by the accidents of war to twenty that are lost as the result of the diseases which war brings with it in its train—one to twenty-two, I believe, is the more accurate computation of our present casualties. A man goes out to battle—he may be a brave man, he is a bold man if he faces in cold blood the belching fire and the rattling rain of iron,—he is a bold man, and there have been many such and are now many such among our men, but it requires not one-tenth the courage to face a battery of artillery or a charge of dragoons, that it does to see the slow miasma creeping over the camp and settling down on the forms and in the tents of the men and know as they surely do know that instead of the glory of the victory they are to die by inches, and oft times to lie in crowded, fetid hospitals, sickened by the atmosphere which is about them. Everything that can be done I believe has been done in that part of the country which I have visited, to care for the sick and provide proper treatment for them; and it will be one of the glories of this war when it shall be written up, that in St. Louis, at least, the most magnificent preparations for the care and treatment of the wounded and sick have been made that the world has ever known. There are no such hospitals in any city of Europe, there are no other such hospitals in this country. They have spared neither expense nor labor: large hotels that have not been tenanted, have been taken and appropriated—large blocks of stores newly finished have been taken and adjusted for this purpose, and the true-hearted men and women living there, and those who have flocked there from other parts of the land are doing God's errand of mercy to the wounded and the sick; so that while the roar of battle is telling us that there is a time to kill, the men and the women, the surgeons, the chaplains, the nurses, and the matrons are telling us there is a time to heal; and while those who are wounded speak to us of a time of war these gentle-hearted men and Christian women are assuring the world of the great fact that there is a time of peace.

But disease which thus cuts down the greater number of those who perish by the war, seems to be a necessity; especially is it so under the circumstances in which our army was organized. It was hastily gotten up. There was necessity for the immediate collection of large bodies of men, and of course the medical inspections were not properly attended to. Men had to be hurried off without the preparations of drill and discipline; they left their homes without being prepared to live anywhere but at home; were collected into narrow and ill constructed tents; lived upon a fare to which they were not accustomed; many of them had appointed to them, as their medical attendants, those who had no knowledge of the peculiar influences of climate a modifying and changing the character of diseases and so with the crowd and the want of cleanliness and the improper food and the improper cooking of that food and the little attention that was paid to the laws of health, there are thousands—thousands of our troops in Missouri stretched upon beds of languishing and wasting under terrible and trying fevers. I have walked hospitals before, but I have never seen such sights as I saw there. Emaciation I thought I had seen before, but never knew till then how terrible it might be. The wanderings of fever I have heard oft times, as I have sat trying to calm the agitated patient, but never knew what shrieks of delirium and fierce blasphemy of wandering thoughts was till I heard it in Missouri.

These are the modes in which war shows its evil character. Do all you can to mitigate this suffering; you cannot prevent it. It has followed inevitably in the train of every army that has ever taken the field, and probably must always be the curse and scourge of men who go to war. But there is one point in which it seems to me the evils of war are more glaringly apparent than they are either in the results upon property or in the waste of life and health; and that is in the corruption of public morals. I not only allude now to the evils which we feel about us here in Chicago: I not only allude to that loose spirit of talking and of thinking of the sacred thing which we call life; I not only allude to the evils which will be seen when our children who have been fed and nurtured on war and in bloodshed shall come to take our places,—these are a part but not the whole; but I point you to the existences of corruption as they are found everywhere where there is war. The peculiarities by which men are surrounded, lead them into extravagance of thought, of living, and of acting. Men gamble with war contracts and call it virtue and patriotism; men lie and cheat and steal, and defraud the Government, and say the Government has no soul: and these things are not only true in the one or two instances which may be placarded by the keenness of opponents, but you will find them everywhere probably throughout the whole face of the land. There is a certain recklessness and lack of feeling tied down by the rules of ordinary business contracts, which you will see universally and which is felt everywhere. And I also include in my statement a more serious fact, and that is, that men who enlist in the army are very apt when they leave home to leave also the restraints of home, and men who are at home quiet, good citizens are often seen in camps engaged in sports and games which they would not look upon with toleration in their neighbors; and it is a sad sight passing along with a chaplain, or a surgeon, or an officer of intelligence, to be pointed to this man or that man, who at home was an ornament to his neighborhood, who never used cards, or dice, or games of any kind involving risk, who now (and I saw some such men) have already perilled and lost their pay in advance for several months. And then intemperance, when it is at all tolerated—though it may be entirely prevented by the officers, and as far as I was able to observe, is prevented to a great extent—intemperance follows; and there is no more common thing with men who are living these rude lives; and so a man begins to contract a habit which in the end will prove his ruin; and the effects of living among men who gamble, and of men who drink, and of men who swear, cannot be too fearfully estimated. There will be around these men always the influence of that atmosphere. They may come from it in a certain sense unscathed, but they will be the worse for having been in it. A man may enter a coal mine and not be killed by the choke damp; but he never again can have the free respiration in his lungs which he would have had, had he never inhaled the poison. So these homes to which the men will come from the war, these homes will be filled with men not only who are wounded, not only who are scarred, not only who are maimed, but men who are demoralized—men who will be no credit to their homes, men who will be of no service to their Creator, men who will be a living spectacle of the demoralization of war. These effects exist in all armies. After a war, when the troops are disbanded, the soldier very seldom returns to be a good citizen. The habits of camp life and the lawlessness of camp habits, seem, by some fatal effect, to prevent the return to regular habits of peaceful industry. What then is our duty, Christian brethren and friends, reviewing these facts from a scripture point of view. We regard the war as permitted by God, and though it seemed to be strange to us at first, yet God has been lifting the curtain all around, and we can now see the explanation of mysteries that before we could not comprehend; and we understand, too, that His Providence is leading us into a higher, and a purer, and a freer civilization. But the war exists; its evils as seen on property, on life and on morals, are not to be disputed or gainsaid. What is our duty? It strikes me that as a time of peace is to succeed the time of war, and that as the disastrous effects of war are always in proportion to the length of time during which the war is protracted, that as Christian men we ought to see to it that the war is pushed with such energy as to be speedily and efficiently closed. If one man in twenty only who is in the war, is struck down on the battle-field, and the others are enfeebled by disease, have you not the blood of those nineteen if you neglect the precautions which are necessary for the speedy issue of the war? If you withhold money, if you will withhold men, if you withhold influence of any sort by which this end can be accomplished it seems to me you are not discharging your duty as Christians, which is to put the war away from the face of the earth—to see that the war shall be closed just so soon as the Providence of God shall indicate it, and that no Christian's contribution is wanting for the accomplishment of that end.

We have another duty as Christians, and that is the duty of prayer. This was impressed upon me by some incidents that occurred in my presence. Christian men and Christian women have you been comprehending your responsibility as praying men and women? Have you thought how immensely your prayers and their influence may control in this matter, and how often if there be not the external and visible control, it will bring such thoughts of comfort and such words of cheer to the poor, sick and exposed ones? Pray then for the brave men who have gone out to defend our land! Some of them have been so unaccustomed to the voice of prayer as that when they are reduced by suffering they cannot pray they have forgotten what prayer was; one poor emaciated man about dying—and to die as it proved within the hour—wandering and and yet apparently rational, had forgotten all about the rudeness of the hospital where he was lying, had forgotten that there was but a plank floor beneath him, had forgotten that there were no luxuries, that there was no home, no mother near, but all his thoughts were of "mother," and he talked of the green-ward, and how he loved his home. Said I, "Do you pray?" "Pray," said he, "no, I do not pray." "Did not your mother, of whom you were talking just now, teach you to pray?" "Oh, yes! and if I could pray now I would give the world—if I could pray *now*." "Well, try to pray now; in a hour you may be where prayer is unavailing. Do you recollect a prayer?" "Oh, yes," said he. His mind wandered home again, and he seemed to make an effort to fold his hands, and said, "Now I lay me down to sleep,"—and it was his last sleep, for as he said, "I pray the Lord my soul"—the soul went up into the presence of God. Oh, it is the duty of every Christian man and woman to pray for those men who cannot or do not pray for themselves. And then think what a thought of comfort and of cheer it is to a poor sick man, as he is wounded or enfeebled by disease, to know that there is a heart somewhere praying for him! I stood by the bedside of a boy, a mere stripling, I suppose not over 17 years of age, who had wandered away from his father's house, and without permission from home followed a company as it went out to the war; disease had overtaken him, and he lay upon his couch so weak that you could scarce expect to see him breathe from moment to moment. I was talking with him quietly, and I said to him kindly—"Do you pray?" "No, sir," said he, "do you?" "Yes," said I, "I do, and there are a great many people that are praying for boys who are exposed and sick as you are." "I know it—come here—I tell you," said he, and he pulled my face down nearer to him, as if to prevent the occupant of the next couch from hearing what he said. "My mother has prayed for me—my mother is praying for me—and I tell you, that's what saved me." When at his request I offered up a prayer to God, and rose from my knees and was about to leave the room, said he, "Thank you sir; I would say 'God bless you,' but I don't believe he would for my asking." Pray for such men and boys as these—oh, how earnest should be our prayers! With what interceding agony should we ask of God to spare them that they may recover strength ere they go hence to be here no more! And, as Christians, we are taught to pray for our enemies; and if we have any enemies, dear Christian men and women, they are those wicked and ambitious men, who, for the sake of place, or for the sake of power, have plunged us into this war—men who were not content to live under the best government on which the sun ever shone—men who were not content to be surrounded by the blessings which were brought to them by a high civilization—but men who must have a different government, and who would not be contented with things as they were. Let us pray for them, that they may return to their right mind, that they may come back, come to themselves, and be able to see and repent of the awful wickedness of their course. And as there is one great fact which underlies all their hostility, and upon which they base all their national existence, it seems to me that we ought to pray and to be on the look-out for the providential movements of God which will take away that stain and leave freedom in its place. It seems to me that the protraction of this war with all its terrible evils will have been the greatest blessing to the earth if with the war goes tyranny, oppression, slavery! [Applause, checked by the speaker's remark, "It is the Sabbath day, God's house."] As a Christian people we are taught to look for and anticipate the coming of a day when war in all its forms shall cease, when oppression in every shape shall vanish before the triumphal progress of God's Kingdom, and the text no longer be a prophecy. "A time to kill and a time to heal; a time of war and a time of peace," but the fact only be left on record that men may know how sad has been the history of the earth, and how fearful the blighting of its wars. With faith in ourselves, with prayer to Almighty God, with firm, Christian, patriot hearts we ought to stand shoulder to shoulder to maintain the right, we ought to kneel side by side and with earnest prayer beseech a throne of grace, and never to give up maintaining the right and praying to God till the morning dawn of peace shall break again upon the world, and our flag, as our Bishop placed it, just below the cross, kissed by the morning breezes and floating out in triumph over al the land, be the record of our history. Its stripes the lesson of the past; its stars the emblem of our future.

Young Men's Christian Association—Lecture by Geo. H. Stuart, Esq.

This well known christian and philanthropist, has devoted much time and labor to improve the young men of Philadelphia and New York. At the urgent solicitation of friends, he has consented to address the young men of Chicago, at Bryan Hall this Wednesday evening. Since the rebellion he has passed much time in camp, among the brave men who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth at their country's call. He has been instrumental in developing a plan by which associations and young men with a heart for the work, can accomplish much in the christian cause. Will our young men come and hear him? The lecture will be free to all.

Soldiers' Grievances.

We are frequently in receipt of complaints written by soldiers at Camp Douglas of their alleged grievances at the hands of their superior officers. Of this sort are the following:

Several soldiers in the Douglas Brigade send us a communication that they have saved rations back in the Commissary and that the officers have appropriated them to procure instruments for the Band. They express their willingness to pay the money out of their own pockets, but very naturally object to this appropriation of their rations by officers, who, they expected, would pay for the instruments themselves.

Another communication says:

The soldiers generally were pleased to find in the TRIBUNE of yesterday that Senator Wilson intended to present a bill before Congress to do away with the sutler's stores in the army. May God speed its passage. If ever a place wanted purging from Sutler's stores it is Camp Douglas.

The Mechanic's Fusileers, as a regiment, write us as follows:

The Mechanic Fusileers at this camp have built barracks here for two months past and never yet got the first cent of extra duty pay, to which we are entitled and which we very much need to buy mittens or gloves. Scores and hundreds of us are suffering for them now, as we have to work bare handed these cold days. Any one disposed to help the cause for which these men have volunteered to serve, cannot do better than to send to Colonel Wilson a few bundles of gloves or mittens for his men.

These are samples of many communications coming to us daily from the soldiers at Camp Douglas. The grievances, if well founded, certainly need correction, and we have no doubt that, if properly laid before the camp officers, prompt measures will be taken that the soldiers secure their just rights, and are not made liable to impositions of any character.

Recorder's Court.

SECOND DAY.

The only case finding disposition in this Court yesterday was that of John Moore, charged with stealing two coats and a hat from John Hogan, pawnbroker. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to one year's confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury brought in the following presentments:

Elizabeth Green, petty larceny.
Patrick Dally, petty larceny; plead not guilty.
Ellen Ryan, larceny.
Wm. Donivan, larceny; plead guilty.
Wiley Van Duzen, forgery; not guilty.
Geo. Henry, larceny; guilty.
Gustav Miller, larceny; not guilty.

THE ART JOURNAL.—Virtue & Co., 117 South Clark street, have received their London *Art Journal* for November. The engravings in this number are of great merit. The subject of the first is the "Gipsy," by J. Phillips. The second is a copy from Turner's fine picture, "The Frosty Morning." The statuary is from a charming little work by Mrs. Thorneycroft, in the possession of the Queen, representing the Princess Helena as "Peace." There are the usual amount of original articles on the subject of Art, and we are glad to see a promise made of very great exertions for the next year in the shape of an *illustrated catalogue of the Exhibition of 1862*, a task so successfully carried out in the same work in 1851.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

TO THE CHRISTIANS OF THE CITY:

Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the "Commission on Religion" in the army, and known as a zealous philanthropist and Christian, is now making the tour of our camps and armies and proceeding to Washington next week per official arrangement of this great work, will be in Chicago on Wednesday evening, leaving next day. His addresses, we learn by several telegrams and letters from St. Louis, have aroused that whole city. The Young Men's Christian Association have obtained his assent to address a Mass Meeting of the Christians of Chicago, on Wednesday evening in Bryan Hall. Several clergymen present at the noon Prayer Meeting yesterday suggested that as the occasion was extraordinary, and the great National cause so deeply engrossing in view of the session of Congress and the anticipated decided struggle so near at hand, that the ministers of the city be invited to bring over their respective prayer meetings and invite their supplications and exhortations. We heartily concur in the suggestion and hope, dear brothers, to have the benefit of your co-operation and presence with your people on the occasion.

Rev. R. H. Cox, Rev. O. H. Tiffany,
Rev. T. M. Eddy, Rev. E. Stone,
Rev. S. H. Bugbee, Rev. James Pratt,
Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. E. F. Dickinson, and
Rev. Robert Patterson, others.

LETTER FROM DR. BLANEY.—We have received a letter from Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, Acting Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, relative to the sickness at that camp, which will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, DIAMONDS AND RICH ORNAMENTS CONTINUED.—The sale of the personal property of Louisa Howard, by Julius Rosenthal, Administrator, is continued until this morning at 10 A. M., when the balance of the furniture and other goods will be sold; comprising all the beds, bedding, carpets, clothing, elegant parlor ornaments, &c.

Military.

The McClellan Zouaves, Capt. L. H. Martin, 58th Illinois regiment, are rapidly filling up their ranks. A few more capable men are wanted. Apply at the recruiting office, No. 127 Dearborn street.

☞ The "New Year Call" Card, new style Wedding and Visiting cards, by the "Yankee Card Writer," at the Tremont House.

☞ Again we say, have you tried D. B. DeLan & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus? If not, get a paper at once and be astonished at its happy results. It is for sale by all reliable wholesale and retail dealers and at wholesale by the manufacturers, at Fair port, Monroe county, New York. d&w

☞ Headquarters Yates Rifle Regiment, 139 Randolph street, up stairs.
COL. J. RUTISHAUSER, Commanding.
LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. CLYBURN.

HOW TO PREVENT FALLING ON THE ICE.—Get your boots and shoes soled with rubber soling. Send them to the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph, and you will get them neatly done. de3-6t

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec9-1yr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Three Cheers and a Tiger

For Col. Jacob Fry, the Black Hawk warrior, the man President Lincoln was under in the time of his border warfare. Col. Jacob Fry has been authorized by the General Government to raise a regiment of infantry, and has been authorized to establish a camp at Carrolton, Ill., in the south part of the State, where good winter quarters are provided for the men, and their uniforms will be received as soon as they arrive in camp, and the best of overcoats. Two hundred good men are wanted to join this regiment. Headquarters, room No. 58 Metropolitan Block, on Lasalle street. Captains Geo. A. Fuller, formerly of the Illinois Rangers of Cavalry. Recruiting officer, Captain James Lawrence, for the company.

DIED.

In this city, Tuesday morning, December 3d, 1861, FRANCES C. HOWARD, wife of Judson W. Read, aged 24 years and 11 months.

Funeral at Geneva, Kane County, Ill., Thursday, 5th inst.

☞ Rome, N. Y., papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, and their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

4 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,350
6 "	600	25 "	1,500
8 "	725	30 "	1,675
10 "	850	35 "	2,000
12 "	1,100	40 "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'39-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville,)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g601-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

General Notices.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 52 Clark street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between WIGHTMAN & BOUTON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be continued as before by R. Bouton & Co., at the Old Stand, 124 South Water street, who will settle all business of Wightman & Bouton.
Chicago, November 30th, 1861. de3-b600-3t

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de3'61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to have Notes, Bills or Accounts collected in the City, at reasonable rates, can have them faithfully attended to by addressing DYE & FRISBEE, at the Post Office, who will call upon them. de3b361-3t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County are hereby directed to file the same with the County Clerk on or before the 3d day of December next.
Nov. 26, 1861. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.
no26-b505-1w

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, hogs-heads, ribs, etc., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Turner's Patent," which enables us to render lard, or tallow, in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the quality of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable.
MITCHELL & SAMM.
no26-b548-1m 77 Kinzie street

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!!—Ladies' Wool Stockings at 20 cents, worth 25; Children's Merino and Wool Stockings at 15 cents, worth 25; Men's heavy Merino Shirts at 60 cents, worth 75; Ladies' Wool Sontags, from 50 cents to $1.25; Boys' Wool Scarfs at 12½ and 15 cents, worth 25 cents.
LADIES' BUCK GAUNTLETS
At 40 cents, worth 75; Children's Round Combs at 5 cents, worth 12½; Ladies' 30 Spring Hoop Skirts at 75 cents, worth $1.50; and other cheap Goods too numerous to mention at H. MACNEILLS,
de2-b665-1w No. 193 South Clark street.

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Capt. Ward's Rolling Mill, has removed to Tally Ho Saloon, No. 18 West Randolph street, corner of Canal. He will keep on hand free lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Friends and the public are requested to call. no27-b18-6t

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by G. W. GILL, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire any time without trouble?

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1861.

The money market is working smoothly, and very little variation is noticeable from day to day. All legitimate business paper is readily taken by the banks, and hence few street operations are made. Money is full as plenty as it ought to be, and generally business of all kinds is prosperous. The change from the few weeks immediately succeeding the death of "stump tail," when we had no money, and what our business public now experience, is truly wonderful, and that it could have occurred in so short a time is, if possible, still more wonderful.

Exchange is working closer, though some of the larger banks still report that they are making more than they sell. The Indiana branches and the Bank of Montreal have sold to-day to customers at ¼. Sturges & Sons, J. Y. Scammon, and the brokers, charge ⅜, and a few charge ½ on small bills. The range in the buying price is ⅛@¼. It is confidently expected that the pork trade will relieve the market in a week or two. Still Exchange even at ¾ is a very different thing from what it is at 10 per cent. premium.

Gold is not wanted to any considerable extent. The heavy banks charge ⅜ premium; the brokers ⅜@1 per cent. for small lots. The buying price is almost ½ premium.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning states that the banks of Milwaukee have paid out within the last six months two millions dollars for wheat, nearly all of which is doubtless now in the hands of the people. In regard to the money market, the *Sentinel* says:

The money market did not present any particularly new features yesterday. Exchange was a shade easier, and gold declined ¼ per cent., the brokers selling the latter freely at 1¼ per cent. prem. The banks all sold exchange to customers at 1 per cent.

The Bank Comptroller's official notification of the appointment of redeeming agents in compliance with the new banking law has not yet been received by the bankers of this city, but some of them nevertheless yesterday announced their readiness to redeem the issues of such banks as had made them their agents, in coin, at ¾ of 1 per cent., or in exchange on New York at 1 per cent. discount. There were but few applications for redemption, and these only of insignificant amount. Currency is comparatively scarce, and will evidently be the policy of the banks, hereafter, to avoid any expansion of circulation beyond the actual wants of business.

NEW YORK.—Last week closed on an easy money market, with the supply of money on call largely in excess of the demand; the rates range from five to six per cent. The imports for the week were rather more in proportion than heretofore, being increased by about $300,000 of blankets, clothing and other articles adapted for the use of the army.

The following, from the N. Y. *World* of Saturday, is an interesting exhibit of the relations of the National Treasury to the New York banks:

The banks were reimbursed on Friday $560,000, which make the receipts $25,865,000, or 73.90 per cent. of the $35,000,000 loan taken August 19. The banks have paid to the sub-treasury $34,500,000, or seventy per cent. of the loan taken October 1, and in all, since August 19, $59,500,000. The payments made by the associate banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York to date are $80,000,000. The amount of subscriptions received at the New York sub-treasury is over $33,000,000. The banks added to their specie yesterday $1,600,000, and hold to-day $200,000 more than they did previous to paying the last Government call of $3,000,000. This demonstrates plainly the wisdom of rapid disbursements by Government, and illustrates the principle by which the banks and Government can continue to work their finances without embarrassment or danger to themselves and the commercial interests of the country. The banks' weekly average will probably show about $41,000,000 in specie, or $500,000 less than in the statement of last week, but the actual amount in the banks to-day is $42,266,145, or $2,000,000 more than that of last Saturday. The commercial loans average for the week is $91,819,388, against $93,172,609 last Saturday, a decrease of $2,000,000, while the average net commercial deposits are $90,659,551, against $88,619,577 the preceding week. The actual net deposits to-day show the singular difference of $800,000 more than the discounts, being deposits $92,520,581, against discounts $91,735,182.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of this road for the month of November from the 23d to the 30th:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$15,762.17	$29,866.05	$14,103.88 inc.
Passengers	6,579.62	8,819.64	2,240.02 inc.
Mails, &c.	2,656.64	1,100.00	1,556.64 dec.
	$24,998.33	$39,785.09	$14,786.26 inc.
Whole month of November, 1861			$172,485.05
" " " 1860			142,657.81
Increase			$29,827.24

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77¾	77¼
Galena	69¾	70
Rock Island	51½	52⅛
Burlington and Quincy	57	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	35	35½
Michigan Southern (common)	16⅝	17⅛
Cleveland & Toledo	31½	32¾
Hudson River	36⅝	37⅛
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. bonds	41¼	41
Missouri 6s	39⅞	40

Market—First board rallied; second board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Nov. 30.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.	Same time, 1860.
Flour, brls	28,573	1,446,137	600,410
Wheat, bu	277,200	17,339,909	13,675,054
Corn, bu	114,098	26,143,238	15,486,616
Oats, bu	19,119	1,383,256	1,539,076
Rye, bu	11,255	479,005	395,357
Barley, bu	4,838	417,120	537,791
Seeds, ℔s	37,645	6,681,104	5,518,863
Potatoes, bu	65	256,524	223,063
Beef, brls	....	4,469	2,490
Pork, brls	409	44,781	13,583
Cut Meats, ℔s	3,420	8,607,425	6,894,323
Lard, ℔s	15,079	6,363,471	3,980,309
Tallow, ℔s	3,264	91,767	307,211
Live Hogs, no	30,200	338,169	207,061
Dressed Hogs, no	330	....	54,495
Cattle, no	2,303	149,724	132,466
Hides, ℔s	170,076	12,345,159	9,571,368
Wool, ℔s	6,232	98,750	671,623
Lumber, ft	4,959,000	218,732,367	253,512,244
Shingles, no	1,510,000	55,860,750	116,505,500
Lath, no	475,000	17,777,500	28,078,856
Timber, ft	207,000	1,518,490	2,530,100
Posts, no	2,000	422,174	297,003
Pickets, no	....	295,500	738,420
Wood, cds	1,348	77,825	76,883
Staves, no	425,000	10,288,294	7,805,869
Salt, brls	5,400	430,824	107,920
Highwines, brls	1,803	75,799	72,283
Fish, pkgs	....	26,477	130,977
Butter, ℔s	....	2,265,223	1,537,291
Dried Fruits, ℔s	3,728	5,688,584	1,333,270
Apples, brls	3,107	107,690	150,517
Broom Corn, ℔s	....	864,206	495,676
Millstuffs, ℔s	150,075	11,085,630	10,063,838
Lead, ℔s	....	12,079,934	10,609,395
Coal, tons	12,145	105,405	109,835

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Nov. 30.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time in 1860.
Flour, brls	29,172	1,425,089	687,[illegible]
Wheat, bu	147,052	15,788,365	12,355,996
Corn, bu	65,150	24,[illegible],382	13,744,828
Oats, bu	30,848	1,655,384	1,086,706
Rye, bu	....	423,492	139,319
Barley, bu	7,280	185,298	259,361
Seeds, ℔s	103,266	5,671,193	4,819,794
Potatoes, bu	....	420,352	53,716
Beef, brls	3,941	64,079	41,664
Pork, brls	613	100,560	70,719
Cut Meats, ℔s	408,545	25,282,372	12,906,017
Lard, ℔s	849,384	14,359,380	7,784,854
Tallow, ℔s	201,336	3,036,498	2,179,331
Live Hogs, no	16,144	167,903	120,325
Dressed Hogs, no.	....	59,972	18,541
Beef Cattle, no	402	101,896	97,342
Hides, ℔s	802,781	7,128,647	11,808,456
Wool, ℔s	57,248	1,348,647	732,672
Lumber, ft	4,630,500	161,543,090	218,076,903
Shingles, no	894,062	91,972,250	158,253,285
Lath, no	969,500	119,680,[illegible]	64,383,471
Timber, ft	....	806,763	544,193
Posts, no	5,600	522,018	232,644
Pickets, no	....	82,283	160,313
Wood, cds	....	337	411
Staves, no	130,000	5,672,460	1,725,236
Salt, brls	8,863	262,385	131,778
Highwines, brls	1,086	61,471	43,167
Fish, pkgs	70	125,489	502,574
Butter, ℔s	311,181	2,129,194	1,752,253
Dried Fruit, ℔s	6,506	94,411	637,618
Apples, brls	618	13,823	24,157
Broom Corn, ℔s	122,639	3,630,587	4,863,099
Mill Stuffs, ℔s	2,330	408,213	1,707,440
Lead, ℔s	267,950	6,755,232	9,243,533
Coal, tons	96	41,600	49,698

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	G Sds lbs.
G & C U R R	500	12557	321	102	11	2870
R I R R	980	5250	1400	....	350	6000
Ill C R R	1394	13650	19960	....	1400	....
C B & Q R R	996	3129	9652	....	537	8316
N W R R	1197	2947	43	668	264	680
C A & St L R R	580	2100	7825	350	475	....
Total	5647	39633	39390	1120	3037	17866

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	L'd lbs.	Hws' brls.
G & C U R R	730	....	14	1800	....	....
R I R R	729	....	....	....	....	206
Ill C R R	3650	38	270	8630	....	52
C B & Q R R	3633	7	....	1408	....	....
N W R R	21	....	13	1036	....	....
C A & St L R R	1700	5	32	1755	....	50
Total	10513	50	369	14629	....	333

The receipts of Hogs to-day amounted to 10,543, and the market was dull and about 5c lower, with sales at $2.00@2.73¾ for fair to extra heavy. In consequence of the dull state of the provision market, packers bought sparingly, and shippers also held off, because of the delays in shipping through and the extreme cold weather. Beef Cattle were in fair demand and steady at $1.50@3.00—the latter price for a lot of prime steers.

The movement in provisions is light, and the market is quiet and tending downwards. Mess Pork is offered at $9.75, and we note a sale of 100 brls city packed at that price, and 100 barrels country packed at $9.50. Prime Leaf Lard is held at 7¼c, but buyers offer only 7c,—the sales amounting to about 800 barrels and tierces, at 7c for prime country leaf, and 6¾@6⅞c for No 1 Lard. The packers, in consequence of the high price of cooperage, are generally cutting English meats.

There was an active demand for Wheat to-day, and the market was firm at yesterday's advance, with liberal sales at 72@71½c for No 1 Spring, 64¾@65c for No 2 Spring; and 74c for No 2 Red. At the close of the market, however, the buoyancy was not maintained, and it closed dull, with downward tendency.

The Flour market was quiet and inactive—the transactions being very limited, at $3.40@3.65 for spring extras. Buyers did not generally offer over $3.50 for good spring extra.

There was a good demand for Corn, and the market was firm and active, with liberal sales at 23¼@23½c—principally the outside quotation. Oats were in good demand and firm at 18c—one round lot being sold at 18½c. Rye was easier—with sales at 33c. Barley is in fair request. Highwines, 13@13½c. Seeds firm.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Navigation is now closed for the season, and there are consequently nothing doing in Lake freights. The following is the tariff of the roads leading to the East:

	1st. class.	4th. class.	Flour	Dr'd Hogs
Detroit, rail	30	25	55	45
Monroe, rail	30	25	55	45
Toledo, rail	30	25	55	45
Dunkirk, N. Y., rail	90	60	90	....
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	90	45	90	....
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	65	47½	95	75
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	57	42½	85	....
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	65	47½	95	75
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	65	1.60	....
Prescott, rail	90	65	1.60	....
Alb., Troy & Schen'tdy, rail	90	80	1.80	1.20
Albany & Schenectady, lake	94	85	1.70	....
New York, rail	1.06	97½	1.95	1.40
New York, lake	1.01	92½	1.85	....
Boston, rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Boston, lake	1.06	97½	1.95	....
Boston via G'd Trunk, rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Portland, rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Danville Junction, rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	....
Hartford & New Haven, rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Hartford & New Haven, lake	1.06	97½	1.95	....
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.06	97½	1.95	....
Providence, R. I., rail	1.11	1.02½	2.05	1.50
Providence, R. I., lake	1.06	97½	1.95	....
Cleveland, rail	38	34	68	54
Erie, rail	50	44	85	....
Wheeling, rail	50	45	90	....
Pittsburgh, rail	50	45	90	70
Pittsburgh, lake	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, rail	96	89½	1.79	1.30
Philadelphia, lake	....	....	....	....
Baltimore, rail	96	89½	1.79	1.30
Baltimore, lake	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati, rail	40	30	60	....
Columbus, rail	40	30	60	....
Dayton, rail	30	30	59	....

FLOUR—Received, 5,647 brls. The Flour market is very inactive. Since the close of navigation the demand for shipment has been very light, and there is not much speculative inquiry. Winter Wheat brands are particularly dull, and we quote the market almost entirely nominal at $3.50@4 for red winter extras, and $4@4.50 for medium to very choice white winter extras. Spring extras are in limited request at $3.25@3.65 for common to very good. Choice brands are held at $3.80@4, without buyers. Superfine brands are in fair request at $2.80@3.25 for spring, and $3.25@3.40 for winter. Rye Flour is quiet and nominal at $2@2.25. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and dull, with sales in round lots at $1.12½@1.25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

To-DAY the Flour market was quiet. Sales were: 100 bbls "Stanton" white winter on p. t.; 100 brls "Warner" spring extra at $3.65 del; 200 brls good extra at $3.55 del; 100 brls mixed winter extra at $4.25 del; 60 brls winter super at $3.30 del; 80 brls "Central Ohio" spring extra at $3.40 del; 75 brls spring super at $3.00 del; 400 brls "Ionic" spring extra at $3.85 del; 100 brls good extra as $3.60 del.

WHEAT—Received, 39,633 bu. The market for winter wheat is inactive and firm—the receipts being trifling. Spring wheat was in good request, and the market was active and firm to-day at yesterday's advance—closing, however, rather flat, with a downward tendency. The sales were:—WINTER—700 bu No 1 White in store at 88c; 1500 bu No 2 Red in store at 74c. SPRING—4,000 bu No 1 in store at 71c; 9,000 bu do at 71¾c; 19,000 bu do at 71½c; 25,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65c; 1,000 bu do at 64¾c; 1,200 bu do (in Galena warehouses) at 64¾c.

CORN—Received, 39,390 bu. There is a good speculative inquiry for Corn and the market is firm. Sales, 2,000 bu mixed in store at 23¾c; 25,000 bu do at 23½c; 700 bu Rejected in store at 19½c.

OATS—Received, 1,120 bu. There is a very light supply of Oats, and the market is firm, with sales to-day of 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 18c; 18,000 bu do at 18¼c.

RYE—Received, 3,037 bu. The market to-day was easier. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 (in one lot) at 33c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 569 bu. There is rather more inquiry and the market is firmer. Sales today: 128 bags fair by sample at 32c on track; 300 bushels good at 35c delivered.

HIGHWINES—There is rather more inquiry, and we quote it firmer. Sales, 60 brls at 13¼c; 100 brls do at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at 29@31c ℔ gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good demand and the market is firm. Sales, 28 bags medium quality at $1.40; 71 bags choice at $1.55; 10 bags good at $1.50.

CLOVER SEED—The stock is moderate and the market firm, with a good inquiry on Boston and New York account. Sales to-day: 275 bags choice at $3.75; 10 bags fair at $3.50; 6 bags do at $3.40.

FLAX SEED—The supply is very light and the market firm and demand good at $1.15@1.25. To-day we note the following sales: 600 bushels prime, to arrive, at $1.25; 24 brls do at $1.25, present delivery.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market drags slowly. Although nearly all the packing houses are in operation, the movement in Pork product is unusually light, and prices tend downwards. Mess Pork, which was in good demand a few days since at $10.00, has declined 25c, and it closes dull at $9.75. A few days since a lot of 500 brls Muscatine packing was sold for delivery this month, seller's option, at $9.50. There has been considerable activity in English Meats, at 4¾c for Cumberland middles, 5c for long-rib, 5¼c for Long boneless, 5⅜@5½c for short rib, and 5¾@5⅞c for short boneless middles, at which figures the market closes nominal. Green hams have been sold at 3¾c. Lard was in active demand in the early part of the week at 7¼c for prime Leaf, and 6¾@7c for No. 1, but it closes heavy at those quotations—buyers offering only 7c for prime Leaf. Yellow Grease has been sold at 5c.

The sales to-day were as follows: 100 brls city packed Mess Pork at $9.75; 100 brls country packed do at $9.50; 70 brls prime country Lard at 7c; 21 tcs No 1 Lard at 6¾c; 150 tcs No 1 Lard at 6¾c; 100 brls yellow grease at 5c.

Beef packing is continued to a limited extent, but there is nothing doing in Mess or India Mess Beef, and the market is entirely nominal at $8 for Mess, and $9 for extra Mess. Up to date about 25,000 head have been slaughtered, which is close upon last season's fall packing. Upwards of 60,000 hogs have been cut since the 1st of November.

The following is the circular of Mr. HENRY MILWARD, provision broker, of this city, issued today:

The weather has continued favorable for packing during the past week, and most of the houses have been in full work. The receipts have been tolerably large, but are absorbed daily at full prices. The packers have been the largest purchasers, but shippers have also bought freely. The decline in Cincinnati and the Eastern markets had some effect on ours, but not to a corresponding extent. Prices declined toward the middle of the week to $2.55@2.70 gross, but the number of anxious buyers was so great, that an advance was almost immediately established, and the market closes firm at $2.60@2.80 gross, with no hogs left over unsold. Whether our packers in thus paying such high prices for hogs in comparison with other Western markets, may not be trespassing on the bounds of caution, might be a matter of question, were it not for the fact that there are free sellers of and not speculators in the products, and that as long as they can make sales to pay them a reasonable working profit they are willing to take at corresponding prices all the stock drovers can furnish them. None of our packers have thus far any products unsold. The receipts of hogs for the week and the corresponding period the past three years sum up as follows, viz: In 1858 live 15,602, dressed 4,341; in 1859 live 13,118, dressed 3,577; in 1860 live 10,880, dressed 2,435; and in 1861 live 30,107, dressed 361. The comparatively small receipts of dressed hogs this and former years, merely evidences the indisposition of the farmers to send their stock to market, and their desire to feed on as long as possible. The few dressed hogs arriving have been recently disposed of mostly at retail, at $3.25@3.50 nett. Doubtless the receipts will shortly increase largely, and our packers and shippers are prepared to take care of all that may arrive. Our Eastern railroads have made most desirable arrangements, to afford hitherto much needed facilities to shippers for receiving and storing dressed hogs. The packing thus far this season, sums up about 58,000 head.

The chief demand for Pork products still runs on English middles, and contracts have been entered into during the week to a considerable extent at 4¾@4⅞c for Cumberland cut, 5c for long, 5⅜@5½c for long boneless, 5¼c for short, and 5¾@5⅞c for short boneless. Most of the houses now cutting are engaged in this manufacture. For mess pork there has been a moderately active demand for shipment to Canada, and several sales have been made at $9.75@10.00, the market closing dull at the inside quotation, operators expressing their intention of not paying over $9.50. In cut meats there has been but little doing. Hams are a perfect drag, being slow of sale even at 3¾c, though some curers have found courage to invest in them at this price. The nominal price of shoulders is 2c, but transactions are rare; most of the packers being willing either to take the chances themselves of such an investment, or turning the joints at once into the tanks to render into lard. Green sides have been sold to some extent at 4¼c. The demand for lard early in the week was active—there were many orders in the market for prime parcels at the then existing prices, 7@7¼c—an advance to 7⅜c was subsequently established, at which most of the orders were filled, and many of the others being subsequently withdrawn, the market again declined and closes dull at 7@7¼c for prime; 6¾c for No. 1, and 4¾@5c for yellow and white grease.

The packing of cattle for the week is about 3,000 head. The demand has been good at $2.00@2.75 for fair to prime packing qualities, and $3.00 for choice shipping lots. Mess Beef, in consequence of the advance in the price of cooperage, is held at $8.50, and Extra Mess at $9.50. Prime Tallow is dull at 7¾@8c ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Quiet, with sales of prime city at 7¾@8c, and country at 7¼@7½c.

HIDES—Dull, at 4¾@5c for green country; 5@5½c for green salted; and 10½@11c for dry flint.

WOOL—There is little or nothing doing, except in retail lots, and the sales range from 30@42c for medium to good.

BEANS—The market in very quiet, and we quote it at $1.00@1.50 for common to choice.

BROOM CORN—There is a good supply and the demand is light and the market dull, with sales at $30.00@65.00 for common to prime. Some lots of inferior were sold to-day at $25.00 ℔ ton.

SALT—There is no Liverpool Salt in market—the supply being entirely exhausted. There is a good demand for Syracuse Salt, and the market is firm We quote:—

Coarse, ℔ brl	$2.25
Fine "	2.00
Dairy "	3.00
Ground Solar	2.50

When sold in less quantities than a car-load, the cost of drayage is added to the above.

FRUITS—Green Apples are steady and in fair demand, at $1.75@2.25 for common to choice Dried Apples are in better request and the market is firmer—with sales of old at 4c, and new at 5¼@6c—prime qualities closing very firm at the outside quotation—holders asking 6¼@6½c. Unpaired Peaches are quiet, with sales at 5@7c, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply and dull. Today 30 brls were sold at $4.50.

CIDER—In good demand and steady at 4.50@5.00 ℔ brl.

POTATOES—Sound Potatoes are very scarce and sales were made to-day at 45@50c ℔ bushel for good Neshannocks. Unsound are dull and unsaleable.

BUTTER—There is a very active inquiry by shippers for butter in kegs and firkins, and the market is firm. To-day the sales were:—[illegible] kegs good at 9¼c; 45 kegs fair at 8¼c; 30 kegs medium at 7¾c. Choice Dairy butter is in demand at 11@13c.

EGGS—Fresh are in request at 12@14c ℔ doz; Limed, 10@12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, $1.12@1.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 7c ℔ ℔.

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is very firm, without, however, any change in prices. Coffees are firm and advancing:

SUGARS—N. O. common	—@—	c
" good common	—@—	c
" fair	—@—	c
" fully fair to prime	—@—	c
Cuba sugars	9 @ 9¾	c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¾@11	c
" crushed, granulated and granulated	11¾@12	c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	30 @35	c
Portland	—@—	c
Plantation	47 @50	c
N. Y. Syrup	45 @50	c
Golden Syrup	48 @55	c
COFFEE—Rio	16¾@17½	c
Maracaibo	—@—	c
Santa	—@—	c
O. G. Java	21 @22	c
Mocha	21 @23	c
RICE	7 @ 9¼	c
SPICES—Cassia	25 @27	c
Pepper	13 @15	c
Allspice	13 @13½	c
Cloves	14 @15	c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	60 @80	c
Black Teas	60 @85	c

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $5.25@5.50—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

FISH—The market is quiet at the following quotations:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.37½@2.50
No. 2 " "	2.00 @2.12½
No. 1 Trout, "	2.12½@2.37½
No. 2 " "	1.50 @1.75

HAY—The following are the quotations of Frisbie Bros., 45 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $11.00@12.00 per ton; Pressed Prairie, $9.00@10.00; Loose Prairie, $6.00@7.00; Loose Timothy, $8.00@9.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are in active demand and firm at $1.50, at which we quote sales to-day of 500. Hickory Poles for tight work are scarce, and holders ask $29.00 per thousand. Flour Barrels are steady at 32@33c for flat, and 37@38c for round hoop.

COAL—The market has advanced 50c per ton. We quote the retail prices as follows:

Lehigh, egg	$8.50	delivered.
Lehigh, foundry	9.00	"
Blossburgh	8.00	"
Scranton, egg	6.50	"
Briar Hill, Erie, Mineral Ridge and Chippewa	6.00	"
Illinois	4.50	"

SUNDRIES—Babbitt's best Medicinal Saleratus, 7c; do Pure, 6c; Babbitt's Potash, in tin cans, 8@13c; Babbitt's French Chemical Soap, 8c.

LIVESTOCK—Received, 10,513 hogs, 364 beeves. The market for hogs was dull under heavy receipts, and prices ruled about 5c lower. Beef cattle were steady. Sales were:

130 Hogs, averaging	310	℔s at	$2.73¾
37 " "	320	"	2.73¾
58 " "	325	"	2.73¾
41 " "	360	"	2.73¾
140 " "	315	"	2.73¾
58 " "	312	"	2.72½
48 " "	300	"	2.70
50 " "	295	"	2.70
99 " "	290	"	2.70
91 " "	312	"	2.70
46 " "	300	"	2.70
50 " "	299	"	2.70
35 " "	285	"	2.65
100 " "	275	"	2.65
51 " "	265	"	2.65
166 " "	215	"	2.62½
340 " "	255	"	2.62½
48 " "	295	"	2.60
140 " "	286	"	2.60
94 " "	270	"	2.60
146 " "	268	"	2.60
48 " "	284	"	2.60
52 Still fed "	287	"	2.45
18 Beeves "	1250	"	3.00
6 " "	1490	"	2.30
11 " "	865	"	1.50
24 " "	1146	"	2.25
34 " "	1245	"	2.60

At the close of the market hogs were dull at the quotations—buyers insisting on lower prices.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 50. Market dull and about 10c lower. Sales were:

13 Hogs averaging	288	℔s. at	$3.25
10 " "	290	"	3.25
15 " "	294	"	3.25
10 " "	250	"	3.15
17 " "	249	"	3.12½
40 " "	235	"	3.12½
22 " "	232	"	3.00
65 " "	at $3.00@3.25, dividing on 200 ℔s.		

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

	Week ending Nov. 30.	Cor. Week 1860.	Cor. Week 1859.
Lumber, ft	4,959,000	2,208,633	3,182,500
Shingles, No	1,510,000	1,416,000	3,866,000
Lath, No	475,000	110,000	455,000
Timber, ft	207,000	....	50,000
Posts, No	2,000	4,000	....

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, ETC., DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By G & C U R R	648,500	125,000	325,000
By Ill Cent R R	2,792,750	309,000	78,000
By Chi & R I R R	107,175	7,000	2,000
By C B & Q R R	500,750	191,000	190,000
By C A & St L R R	446,975	199,000	61,000
By C & N W R R	57,775	....	....
By C & Mil R R	....	....	....
By Mich C R R	1,895	1,000	15,000
By Mich S R R	3,825	....	....
By P & Ft W R R	72,705	....	....
Total last week	4,630,500	894,000	969,500
Total prev. week	4,801,250	1,843,750	1,221,750
Cor. week 1860	2,591,450	1,484,750	1,859,700
" 1859	3,764,751	2,792,500	523,250

The cold weather has brought the lumber business on the Lakes to a speedy suspension for the season. Within the past few days quite a number of cargoes have arrived, but the demand is not so eager, and the market is quiet. The cargo of the schr. Freedom, stock boards and strips, was sold at $8.50, and a cargo of mixed lumber, from Grand River, at $7.50.

In the yards there is very little doing, and the market is dull. The stock of common boards is very light, and holders are asking $10.00; but there is little or no demand at that figure. Fencing is held at $10.00, with sales mostly at $9.50@9.75.

The demand for Shingles is less active, but the market is firm. During the week, 1,500,000 sawed and shaved Shingles, from Green Bay, per prop. Union, to arrive, was sold at $2.37½. A cargo of sawed Shingles, per stmr. Freedom, from Depere, was sold at $2.50. In the yards A 1 quality is held at $3.00.

Lath is in light supply and firm at $2.00.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$22.00@25.00
Second Clear	19.00@20.00
Third Clear	14.00@15.00
Common Boards, dry	9.50@10.00
Stock Boards	10.50@11.00
Fencing, dry	9.50@10.00
Cull Boards	6.50@....
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Second Clear do do	16.00@17.00
Clear do do	18.00@20.00
Siding, Clear	11.00@12.00
" Common	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.00@....
do do No. 1	2.00@....
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@....
Lath	2.00@....
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	15.00@18.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—A shade better, with moderate demand. Sales 22,700 brls at $5.25@5.40 for rejected; $5.35@5.40 for super state; $5.55@5.60 for extra state; $5.35@5.40 for super western; $5.55@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.85@5.90 for extra r h O; $6@6.75 for trade brands, market closing rather quiet. Canadian flour rather more steady, with moderate business doing. Sales 950 brls at $5.40 for super; $5.55@7.50 country to choice extra. Rye flour quiet, at $3.25@4. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged. Sales 800 brls at 20@20¼c, chiefly at inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat opened le better, but with few offerings. Market closed steady at yesterday's prices. Sales 58,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.26@1.28; 12,600 bu northwestern club at $1.28@1.27; 82,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.27@1.29; 19,800 bu amber Iowa at $1.30; 18,600 red state spring and winter at $1.30@1.34; 6000 bu Canada at $1.30; 37,000 bu winter red western at $1.32@1.31; 28,600 bu amber Michigan at $1.37@1.38; 23,000 white Ohio at $1.40; 17,800 white Canada at $1.41@1.47; 300 bu white Kentucky at $1.50. Rye steady; sales 1500 bu at 85@86. Barley dull; sales 1800 bu poor at 65@66; 10,000 bu prime on p. t. Barley Malt 90c. Corn a shade easier with moderate business doing; sales 155,000 bu at 64@64½c for good to prime mixed western afloat, and 63c in store; 73 for white western; 65 for Jersey yellow. Oats heavy and declining, 45@47 for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork without important change, and in moderate demand; sales 800 brls at $12.25@13.00 for mess; $8.50@8.75 for prime. Beef rules quiet and firm; sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11@13 for repacked mess; $13.50 for extra. Mess beef quiet; sales 160 tierces India mess at $21. Beef hams quiet at $15@15.50. Cut meats rule dull; sales 150 packages on p.t. Shoulders 4@4¼c; hams 4@4½c. Smoked meats dull and heavy; sales 70 hhds shoulders at 4¾c. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $4.62½@4.75. Bacon in good demand; sales 1,600 boxes at 6¾c for Cumberland; 6¾c for long ribbed; 7c for long clear, and 7¼c for short ribbed middles. Lard steady; sales 1,500 brls at 8¼@9½c; included in sales 500 brls deliverable in the middle of January at 9¼c. Butter active and a shade firmer; sales at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@22c for state. Cheese less active; sales at 6@8c for dairy. Cheese is quiet at 6½@7½c for Ohio.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw quiet and unchanged. Sales 224 hhds Cuba at 8@8½c. Molasses steady and unchanged. Sales 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26c.

STOCKS—Higher. Ch & R I 52¼; C & T 32¼; Ga & Ch 70¼; Ill Cent scrip 60½; Hud 37¼; Pac Mail 86¾; Erie 31¼; Harlem prfd 37¾; Erie prfd 52; Mich Cent 42¾, b 30; Mich Sou 17¾; N Y C 77¾; La 6s 59; Tenn 6s 41; U S 5s '74, coupons 83¼; U S 6s '81, coupons 88¾; regd 89¾ ex-interest.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Dull, no sales.

GRAIN—Wheat also dull, nothing doing. Corn steady. Sales, 6,000 bu at 40c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 16¼c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—No shipments.

LAKE IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour, 140,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—13,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand. Sales were, 15,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.20; 4,000 bu do at 96c; 2,000 white Michigan at $1.35@1.36. Corn unchanged. Sales were, 4,000 bu Illinois at 48c. Barley quiet. Rye dull. Sales were, 300 bu Canada at 62c.

LAKE IMPORTS—32,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu barley, 3,000 bu rye, 700 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—17,050 bu wheat.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having Permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage.
Office and Yard, foot of Rivard street, Detroit, Mich.
oc9-3m J. M. JONES.

$50,000 ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY
WANTED.
BANKING HOUSE OF WRIGHT & BROTHER,
Dealers in
Bank Notes, Specie and Exchange,
No. 36 CLARK STREET.
Messrs. Wright & Brother inform their customers and patrons that they have withdrawn their daily Price Current of Illinois and Wisconsin Depreciated Currency, on account of the scarcity thereof; but they still continue to buy all classes of Uncurrent Money at the highest market rates.
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
P. S.—We are paying Auditor's Drafts in gold or exchange on New York for Banks which have been sold and dividends declared.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
In drawing of Nov. 14th, 1861, [illegible]
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold ½ to one cent per yard less than they can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, 12½c.
75 " Lawrence Sheeting, 12½c.
100 " Appleton do. do.
100 " Indian Head do. do.
GRAIN BAGS.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
30,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $22.50 do.
PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...
50 " American Print Works, ...
50 " Richmond Works, ...
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels.
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick.
CLOTHS, KERSIMERES
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS
SILKS AND SHAWLS
CLOAKS,
CARPETS
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods.
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove not satisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no28-g55-1y]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Engagement of the Young American Tragedienne
MISS BATEMAN,
Who will be assisted this evening by her father, H. L. BATEMAN, in her mother's great original drama entitled GERALDINE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, will be presented Mrs. Bateman's great original Tragedy, entitled
GERALDINE; Or, Love's Victory.
Geraldine (the Hunchback Bride) ... Miss Bateman
David of Ruthen (a Welsh Bard) ...
Edith (Geraldine's Sister) ...
Gambo (a Jester) ...
GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jennie Rose.
To conclude with the new Farce of
I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN.
Miss Jennie Hosmer, Mrs. Myers, Messrs. McVicker, Myers and Chapin in new characters.
Will shortly be produced, Mrs. Bateman's brilliant Comedy, SELF, and the new Drama translated by Miss Bateman, entitled MATHILDE, the MADONNA OF ART.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison street. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every ... day night for Scholars and Friends, and for members introduced by Scholars. P. O. Box 1692.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States by the first Artists of the country, totally as it is for
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will be rented ... persons. The rent will be moderate. Address ... HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, Ill."

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at No. ... Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 66 Michigan Avenue. Also a few day boarders. References exchanged.
no28-b461-1m

BOARDING.—There are now two vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodation of gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at 104 Monroe street. It is a convenient location for day boarders, within a few moments' walk from the Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single men can be accommodated with rooms ... House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at ... West Washington street, corner of ... Also day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout, for the accommodation of boarders by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms.
no25-b468-3w

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. ...
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles, prepared with Hearses and Carriages ... Vault in the Cemetery.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
oc25-g964-3m K. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to inform the Trade ... of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells ... he offers the above articles, at wholesale ... prices to suit the times. A liberal discount made to Dealers ... Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
oc24-g968-3m No. 60 South Wells Street.

Opticians.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 South Clark-St., opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, ... Mathematical Instruments, etc., ... hand. All kinds of Instruments ... paired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) ...
3 copies ...
10 copies ...
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

☞ The privateer Sumter was at [Mar]tinique, Nov. 9th, and the Iroquois in chase after her and said to be within ... hours' sail.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge was yesterday formally expelled from the Senate, with the unanimous concurrence of all those present and voting. His colleague, Powell, thought the "resignation" which Breckinridge tendered from his rebel camp ought to suffice, but the dignity of the Senate required that it be put on record, in the words of Senator Trumbull, the mover, that "the traitor Breckinridge is hereby expelled." And so ends the first chapter.

☞ The small State of Delaware is represented by a Senator *in kind*, in the person of Willard Saulsbury. This gentleman yesterday invaded the decorum of the Senate Chamber with a very melancholy ... a piece of pleasantry quite ill-timed, considering the grave business before ... body. Of course no one will believe ... Willard Saulsbury was in earnest in ... resolution. If the ... place, it was only for an instant ... place, for it was speedily put where it ... longed,—on the table.

☞ Our latest foreign dates are to the 20th and 21st ult., by the steamer City of Baltimore, but the steamer Africa is now fully due with news to the 23d and 24th, which will probably show the first indications of English temper on the Mason and Slidell affair. We should have had something from the Africa ere this, via St. Johns. The steamer following the Africa is the Bremen, from Southampton 27th, which will arrive at the close of the present week and give us full details of foreign opinion.

THE WASHINGTON BLACK HOLE.

Most opportunely with the report of ... Senate discussion on the condition of ... Washington jail, comes a full and graphic sketch of that institution from our Washington correspondent, which will be read with interest. Probably out of this investigation has grown the order of the Secretary of State, announced yesterday afternoon, that in all future arrests of fugitive negroes, they shall be treated as *persons under military protection*. Courage! The world moves. It is henceforth, under this order, no *crime* to be a slave.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE OF WAR.

By our dispatches of last night our readers are put in possession of what will constitute one of the most heart-rending pictures of this war. Kansas City has been evacuated by its inhabitants, as far as we can judge Jennison has fallen back, and the whole river country from Sedalia westward is being ravaged by Price's hordes of ruffians in gangs of from fifty to more larger numbers, who are plundering and devastating the entire region. The reign of terror is fearful in our sister State. Shall not a new force be lent to the arms of the Government to crush out the rebellion and its plotters by a use of all the rights of war and the power God has put into our hands?

GEN. HALLECK'S THIRD ORDER.

One portion of the letter of our St. Louis correspondent, which appears in another column of this paper, deserves attention, especially in the light thrown upon such matters by Secretary Cameron's report. If the "Third Order" has become so notoriously obnoxious at St. Louis, that the intimate friends of Gen. Halleck are attempting to shield him by averring it was inspired by higher authority at Washington, it is now time to inquire and seek diligently who the authority at the Capital is. Certainly not the Secretary of War, in whose clear and statesman-like document, views are promulgated quite at variance with this order of Gen. Halleck, expressed, too, without a shadow of diplomatic quibbling, or beating about the bush. The "Third Order" could not live twenty-four hours where the principles of that masterly report are applied. It will now be time to discover whether military orders of this kind originate at the Capital, or come mainly and more truly to be traced home to the pro-slavery sympathies, and chivalrous proclivities of the officers who issue them.

THE IRISH BRIGADE EXTINCT.

Official intelligence was received in this city yesterday from Gen. Halleck's Headquarters at St. Louis, that the gallant Irish Brigade of this city no longer has existence save in the history of this war by their gallantry at Lexington, having been otherwise dropped from the army roll, and to be no longer recognized. This is in accordance with an order from the War Department, which without any definite explanation of the matter, we take to be the mode selected for doing away with all question as to the release of the parole imposed on the entire Brigade. The difficulties that have sprung up in making the terms of exchange at St. Louis, would for a long time delay the completion of the organization now referring. Col. Mulligan and over two hundred of his men are already released individually, and they can and will speedily rally a new Irish Brigade which will burn to avenge the reverses and troubles of its predecessor. Col. Mulligan left for Washington yesterday on an errand connected with this matter. We learn that at the time this order was issued the Brigade numbered about ... hundred men. By commencing *de novo* it will only be temporarily delayed in taking the field.

THE MISSOURI HEGIRA.

The newspaper press and correspondents of Missouri continue still to give us tidings of the wants and destitution of refugee families driven from their homes by Price's and McCulloch's ruffians. ... appeal to our own favored citizens of the Prairie State, should go straight to generous hearts, and elicit a warm and adequate response. They must be sheltered, clothed and fed, in this winter season. They are pouring by thousands into our own State, nearly every party seeking St. Louis, having such destination. Appeals like this fill the St. Louis press:

Whole families in a state of sad deprivation present an aspect that needs only be seen to excite commiseration. We are told that what is most especially desired in their behalf are supplies of blankets, clothing and shoes. Little shoeless ... they feet that ache with the pitiless cold, are ... required.

Let our warm-hearted Chicago citizens move in this matter. Our city has never been slow to respond nobly to calls of this nature. The winter is upon them and we cannot move too early in the matter. Let the good work commence at once.

In this connection we are glad to note one feature in this lamentable Hegira. Our dispatches tell us that fugitives from Arkansas and Missouri are *swelling the Union forces at Rolla*, under Col. Phelps. Out of this will spring the redemption of Missouri, when her sons, their eyes opened as to the infamies of the rebellion, and goaded on from their neutrality by the enormities which ruffian hordes are visiting upon their homes, shall spring to arms as one man and sweep their oppressors from the State. Tens of thousands of stalwart arms should be thus at once added to the Federal strength in the State, of men who, if ... would not fight for the Government,